

Rejecting Return to NATO

Gaullists, Leftists Oppose Military Strategy Changes

PARIS, June 3 (UPI)—Orthodox Gaullists and leftist opposition leaders joined today in attacking recent statements by Gen. Guy Mery, now chief of staff of the French armed forces, outlining basic changes in national strategy.

President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, however, supported Gen. Mery, assuring the nation that there had been no basic change in Gen. Charles de Gaulle's policy of strict military independence.

Pierre Messmer, a former Gaullist prime minister and defense

minister, said that Gen. Mery's statements represented "a jump backward—10 years backward—not progress."

Mr. Messmer said that Gen. Mery's strategy means that "our forces will henceforth be employed under NATO commands," from which De Gaulle had removed France in 1966.

"This also means that we are giving up nuclear deterrence and that we will doubtlessly, create new links between NATO and the French general staff," Mr. Messmer said.

Public Clarification

Gaullist party secretary-general Yves Guéna called on the government to issue a public clarification.

The Gaullists remained critical despite assurances by Defense Minister Evon Bourges, a Gaullist, and Foreign Minister Jean Sauvagnargues. Both told newsmen after today's Cabinet meeting that there was no basic shift in France's military thinking.

At the Cabinet meeting, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said, "Gen. Mery's statement contains no single new element and, what is more, it shows good common sense."

The opposition also came out strongly against what it called "the Atlantic orientation of the Giscard regime."

Communist member of parliament Louis Baillet called Gen. Mery's article "the confirmation that the regime is rapidly heading toward a European military integration at the heart of which West Germany would play an essential role."

The theory of an enlarged sanctuary of French soil... serves only as an ideological mask for a policy which limits the nation's independence and puts the security of France in danger."

Socialist legislator Jean-Pierre Chevènement said, "The government's military policy leads to rejoining NATO. This policy is not in accord with the interests of France."

Forward Battle

Gen. Mery, writing in the authoritative National Defense Review, said that it would be extremely dangerous for France to keep out of any "forward battle" against the Warsaw Pact powers on West Germany's eastern frontier.

Arguing that France's own security would be at stake in such a battle, he wrote that the government was now trying to work out problems posed by eventual joint French action with the NATO allies.

Gen. Mery stirred further unease among traditional Gaullists by stating that a West European defense independent of an alliance with the United States was scarcely conceivable.

The chief of staff was Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's top military aide before being promoted to his present post last year. "There seemed little doubt that he was expressing the opinion of the President, who assured Americans during his U.S. visit last month that France was a dependable military ally."

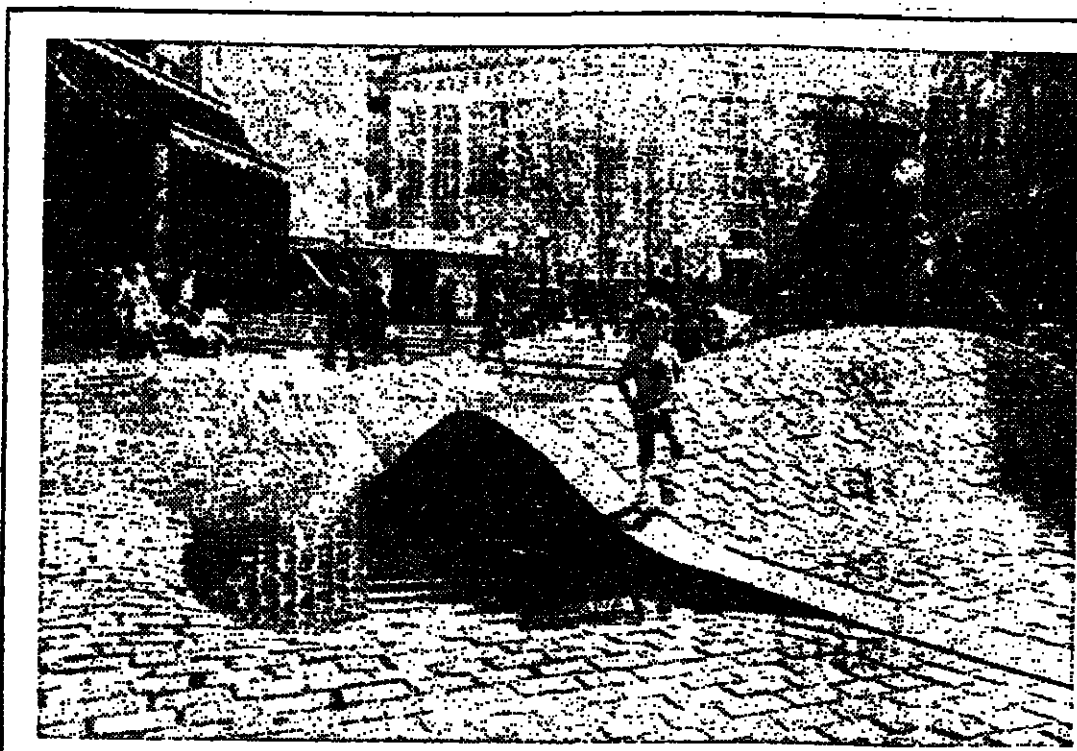
Visit to Peking

Gen. Mery will fly to Peking tomorrow for talks with Chinese military leaders, the Defense Ministry announced today. It said that he is the first top-ranking Western military official invited to China since the Communists took over there in 1949.

Gen. Mery visited the United States earlier this year. He plans to pay an official visit to Moscow next year, according to the Defense Ministry.

7 Polish Miners Killed

WARSAW, June 3 (UPI)—Seven coal miners trapped by a fire at the Miechowice mine, near Katowice, were found dead after a 145-hour rescue operation, the newspaper Zycie Warszawy said today. A fire swept through the gallery in which they were working.



UPS AND DOWNS—When Gerhart Hauptmann Square in Hamburg was converted into a pedestrian area, the designers decided that squares did not have to be flat and built in the wavy pavement. So far it's a hit with the people who use it.

Syria Troops Press Drive, Near Sidon

(Continued from Page 1) electric power was cut off in Beirut late this afternoon. Lebanon's director of electricity announced on Beirut radio that shelling had hit the last power line into the city and there was no immediate prospect for restoring power.

U.S. Issues Warning WASHINGTON, June 3 (UPI)—The United States warned today that "military intervention in Lebanon carries a risk of escalation."

State Department spokesman Robert Fumess said that point has not been reached by the level of Syrian intervention in Lebanon "so far."

U.S. estimates say there are "upward of 5,000 to 6,000 Syrian troops in Lebanon," only a few hundred of which have entered the country in the last two days.

Israelis Watching JERUSALEM, June 3 (Reuters)—Israeli leaders said today the situation in Lebanon did not yet warrant sending Israeli forces across the border but that developments were being closely watched.

French Offer Stands PARIS, June 3 (Reuters)—Foreign Minister Jean Sauvagnargues said today the French offer to send a peace-keeping force to Lebanon still stood.

Koeygin, Assad Confer DAMASCUS, June 3 (Reuters)—Syrian President Hafez al-Assad today conferred for the second successive day with Soviet Premier Alexei Koeygin, who called yesterday for an end to the fighting in Lebanon.

Mr. Koeygin said at a dinner last night that his country supported Lebanon's unity and an end to the bloodshed. He made no mention of the Syrian military intervention.

French Assure Again on A-Sale CHATEAU D'ORON, Switzerland, June 2 (Reuters)—Jean Sauvagnargues, French foreign minister, said yesterday that the sale of French atomic power equipment to South Africa carried no risk of nuclear proliferation.

During a visit for talks with Pierre Graber, Swiss foreign minister, he said that the deal was commercial and political and hedged with anti-proliferation safeguards.

The sale, worth \$1 billion, has aroused a storm of criticism from opponents of South Africa's racial policies and others who say they fear it risks spreading nuclear weapons.

Enters Political Scene

Yadin, Israeli Army Founder, Urges No Bar to PLO Talks

TEL AVIV, June 2 (Reuters)—The founder of Israel's army has told the government it should be ready to negotiate with the Palestine Liberation Organization. Israel has vowed not to negotiate with the guerrilla group.

In putting forward this controversial view, Prof. Yigael Yadin also announced last week that he is ready to make a bid for the Prime Minister's job if he gains enough support. He said the present party system in Israel is a disaster.

His challenge for power occurs at a time of political uncertainty in Israel and his views appear to strike a responsive chord among persons disillusioned with the present leadership and the lack of progress toward a Middle East settlement.

Whether Prof. Yadin could win enough seats in the 120-member Knesset (parliament) to create an important political force remains to be seen. But the major interest that his entry on the political scene has aroused is further evidence of public disenchantment with Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin's weak coalition.

Tough Image At first glance, Israel's leading archaeologist does not appear to be a likely candidate for the top job in a country that has traditionally preferred a tough image for its leaders.

But the pipe-smoking professor has all the necessary credentials. Jerusalem-born, he became operations officer of the Hagannah pre-independence underground army, played a central role in the 1948 war of independence and later organized Israel's army and compulsory military service system.

Although the 58-year-old professor has stayed out of politics since he retired from the army in the early 1950s, he has been an adviser to various prime ministers at times of crisis and served on the Agranat Commission, which investigated Israeli errors before and during the 1973 October war.

A man of relaxed temperament—some observers fear he might not survive the hurry-burly of Israeli politics—he also has a reputation as a lecturer and political savant.

Pragmatic Approach Prof. Yadin advocates a pragmatic approach to a Middle East settlement. He emphasizes the need for realism and common sense.

"Israel cannot absorb within its borders a million and a half Arabs who, if given complete democratic freedom, will also make Israel lose its Jewish identity," he has argued on radio and television.

He rejects the right-wing insistence on "maximum borders" based on biblical Israel. Such borders would include the West Bank of the Jordan, occupied by Israel in the 1967 war and the scene of frequent rioting in recent months.

Prof. Yadin, like others who oppose unrestricted settlement on the West Bank, believes it is pointless to refer to biblical boundaries. "I am attached to the Bible like most other people—but we must be realistic," he has said.

Policy Rejected He also rejects the official policy that Israel under no circumstances will negotiate with the PLO, which is headed by Yassir Arafat.

Prime Minister Rabin says he would not change this policy even if the PLO were to abandon terrorist raids and recognize the state of Israel.

Mr. Rabin says the only possible representative of the West Bank population in peace negotiations is Jordan's King Hussein, who administered the West Bank until 1967 but relinquished responsibility for the area to the PLO at an Arab summit conference that followed the 1973 war.

Prof. Yadin has said that Israel should not restrict the possibilities to King Hussein. "The partner for negotiations will be he whom the Arabs in Jordan and the West Bank recognize as their representative," Prof. Yadin said. "It does not matter whether it is Arafat or any other Arab leader."

New Ground By bringing Mr. Arafat's name openly into the political debate, Prof. Yadin has broken new ground, although left-wingers and some moderate critics have been moving closer to a similar position.

However, on the question of the West Bank's political future, he agrees with the more conservative circles that there is no room for the creation of another state between Israel and Jordan and sees the West and East Banks of the Jordan as one entity.

He is broadly in agreement with the so-called Alon Plan—proposed by Foreign Minister Yigal Alon—which calls for a line of protective Jewish settlements in the Jordan Valley under any peace agreement.

Regarding Israel's future border security, Prof. Yadin has said: "I would be ready to negotiate with anyone who is the legitimate or de facto ruler in Amman. If it is a Patah leader, let it be a Patah leader. Maybe that will bring us nearer to peace."

Talks on Cooperation The small Citizens' Rights Movement will discuss possible cooperation with Prof. Yadin, its leader, Shulamit Aloni, said.

But to make an impact, Prof. Yadin needs backing from a more central group of voters. His supporters say his platform could win at least the dozen or so seats in parliament needed to gain political influence. Others estimate he would win no more than three or four seats.

Prof. Yadin says he would like "to break the deadlock" in Israel. He wants people to support his ideas, not himself as a personality.

N. Korea Denies Bribe Bid in UN

TOKYO, June 2 (AP)—Statements that North Korean observers tried to bribe United Nations representatives last fall are "a preposterous slander by the U.S. imperialists," a North Korean broadcast said yesterday.

The official Korean Central News Agency said that Daniel Moynihan, former U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, had "circulated the lie."

[In an account of what he described as the buying and selling of UN envoys' votes for bribes (UPI, May 31), Mr. Moynihan did not name the North Koreans. That charge was attributed to other, unidentified delegates.]

The agency added, "The U.S. imperialists let this human derelict who was strongly denounced as the enemy of the Third World" and an "unrefined diplomat" and dismissed from the post of the U.S. ambassador to the United Nations appear on the scene again and tell a whopping lie. This only evokes the derision and contempt of the world's people at the U.S. imperialists."

Relations between Communist parties, the book said, are based on "merging" of joint interests with the interests of each individual party. "Communists must stand monolithic... in their realization of their historical tasks," it said.

Black Civilians Suffer Most

Rhodesian Toll of Innocents Rises

By John Darnon

SALISBURY, Rhodesia (NYT).

—As the fighting mounts steadily here, so does the number of innocent victims—African men, women and children living in thatched huts on the tribal trust lands.

They are caught in a cross fire of intimidation and coercion from nationalist guerrillas and government security forces.

They are being killed in increasing numbers by both sides. The trust lands to which they are relegated by the Land Tenure Act are the major war zones, in the eastern third of the country. It is mostly here that the night-time ambushes are conducted, the villagers rounded up and the suspected collaborators slain.

Mines Kill Many

The Africans suffer heavy casualties from mines planted by guerrillas in the sandy dirt roads. On May 14, for example, a truck carrying Africans struck a mine. Five were killed instantly and 17 others wounded, 10 of them seriously.

The Rhodesian troops move about strapped to the insides of crudely designed but effective vehicles—two plates of heavy armor fitted in a "V"—called "Rhinos," "Leopards," and "Rynas." An explosion can damage a man's eardrum but he survives.

The Africans, who sometimes travel long distances to work the crops of European farmers, are transported in crowded open-air trucks and dilapidated buses. They are moving death traps.

Shoot on Sight

The security forces shoot on sight any villager who violates the 6 p.m. to 6 a.m. curfew that now extends almost the full length of the 700-mile Mozambique border. As the guerrillas have penetrated deeper, the curfew has been extended, covering ever-widening trouble areas.

It is most rigidly enforced around the 40 or so "protected villages," cyclone-fenced enclosures into which Africans have been relocated by the government in a campaign to isolate the guerrillas.

The government insists, as Edward Sutton-Pryce, a deputy minister close to Prime Minister Ian Smith, stated, that "the curfew is introduced with a proper warning." Both Mr. Sutton-Pryce and Mr. P.K. van der Byl, the defense minister, suggested in interviews that curfew-breakers who were shot were usually found to be persons aiding the guerrillas. But this is open to dispute.

"They don't fully inform the people about it," a Rhodesian soldier said. "I've seen Africans wandering around at dusk who obviously didn't know they weren't supposed to be there. Once, I was reprimanded for not shooting them."

Ask for Discretion

The government's attitude toward curfew-breakers was perhaps expressed by Mr. van der Byl during a parliamentary debate on July 31, last year. When an African member of parliament complained that innocent people were being killed and that security forces under his command should exercise discretion, he replied: "I have no intention of attempting to do anything about this and, as far as I am concerned, the more curfew-breakers who are shot the better and the sooner that is realized everywhere the better."

Legal experts point out that the law applying to curfew-breakers, the Emergency Powers Regulations of 1976, calls for a maximum sentence of two years in prison. There is no legal provision for shooting them.

The heavy death toll among African civilians is seen in the communiques issued by security force headquarters. Between April 20 and May 20, 57 civilians died. All of them were Africans.

Wife Returns Fire

In the same period 50 other civilians were wounded, all but two of them Africans. Of the two Europeans wounded, one was slightly injured when a mine exploded under a truck. The other, a rancher in Bindura, was shot in the leg by guerrillas, who fled when his wife returned their fire.

The number of African civilian deaths could well be an understatement. A number of the injured are known to have been severely wounded and can be presumed to have died. Such

information is not available, as it is for Europeans.

Since the guerrilla activity began in earnest in December, 1972, 370 civilians have died. Of this total, 348 were Africans.

The fighting has stepped up in the past month, but the war remains largely invisible. The 1,000 or so guerrillas who have crossed the Mozambique border in two large waves beginning in January and April roam the countryside in groups that run as high as 10.

No Bodies Used

They avoid large-scale combat with security forces, move mostly at night, carry light weaponry—such as mortars without fuses, pistols and submachine guns—without radios.

Some villagers live in terror of both sides. One day security forces round up the inhabitants to show them dead guerrillas. The next day, it's the guerrillas rounding them up to execute a collaborator.

"I just want both sides to go away and leave me alone," said a 37-year-old African living in the strife-torn Inyangwe area close to the border.

The villager's predicament was summed up by a quotation from a tribesman in a report issued last year. He said: "If we report to the police, the terrorists kill

us. If we do not report, the police torture us. Even if we do report to the police, we are beaten, the same and accused of trying to lead the soldiers into a trap. We just do not know what to do. Under the Law and Order Maintenance Act, a person who does not report the presence of a terrorist 'as soon as is reasonably practicable' and 'in any circumstances' is subject to maximum penalty of life imprisonment or death."

23 Reported Slain

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, June 2 (UPI)—Rhodesian forces killed 23 black nationalists yesterday, May 30, in an intensive counterinsurgency operation, army headquarters said in a communique today.

The communique did not say where the latest clashes occurred, referring only to action in an "operational area," which was the 700-mile east-west frontier of Mozambique.

The latest communique did not mention Rhodesians' causalities. Military sources said this was the Rhodesians' latest losses. The latest war figures mean the insurgents have 127 men since May 1, against Rhodesians killed.

2-Year Factory Sit-In at Turin Illustrates a Major Problem

By Steven V. Roberts

TURIN, June 2 (UPI)—For 29 years Armando Garaballo worked in the factory of the Emanuel Co. here, making automobile washing equipment. Two years ago the company went bankrupt and tried to close down but Mr. Garaballo and his fellow workers refused to let their jobs disappear.

Since then the workers have occupied the factory and prevented the courts from selling the assets to satisfy the owner's debts. They keep hoping that a private or public buyer will take over the plant and start production again.

It has been a hard two years. Mr. Garaballo's wife went to work as a maid and his teen-age son wanders the streets with no pocket money. He needs new den-

tures but he cannot afford them. The workers at Emanuel illustrate one of the major problems facing Italian voters as they prepare to choose a new Parliament in three weeks. Unemployment statistics are unreliable, but many say it is rising steadily and that about 10 million Italians are out of work.

Failure of the System Some Italians feel that the employment reflects not just a temporary problem but the failure of the capitalist system. They see the future in terms of class struggle, in which the workers and their colleagues in Communist party must overthrow the power of the ruling elite.

As the industrial capital Italy, the home of the Fiat automobile company, Turin is a place to examine the issue. The workers here are highly politicized, and the city of Turin and its surrounding region of Piedmont, both elected Communist administrations for the first time in 1973.

This crisis has caused ripples fear throughout the country. Workers look at men like Garaballo and wonder if they're next.

"There's a basic insecurity such a situation, living with any real perspective for the future," explained Prof. Mario Bello, an economist at the University of Turin. "The Communist offer an escape out of all this. People associate them with security and they want an orderly society in which they'll all be jobs."

Emanuel employed 480 workers at its factory here and about 1 elsewhere. "We were all shocked by the fact that the factory could shut down," said Garaballo, a husky man of 45, several workers gathered around a table in the plant's office. "I must realize we were already in time of crisis and it was very difficult to find another job."

"I spent my lifetime here," Celestino Canteri, an Emanuel employee for 38 years, "I didn't want to quit and look for another job."

The reactions to the shutdown were political as well as economic. "It's unfair that the works should pay for the mistakes of owner made," asserted Mr. Canteri. "The government was guilty too, because it disregarded the case."

Full-Time Sit-In Mr. Garaballo and Mr. Canteri both Communists of long standing, helped organize the strike into a cohesive group. Since July 26, 1974, they have taken over occupying the building here hours a day, including Christmas and Easter weekends.

The workers received meagre maintenance insurance for six months and then raised funds from sympathizers throughout Turin. At the Communist took power Piedmont, they were placed in government training programs that pays each of them about \$185 a month but the program will run out shortly.

Many have sold their cars, run up debts or are living on relatives. They buy food in bulk and cook meals in the plant cafeteria.

The factory has attracted buyers and the number of strikes has dropped to about 100. T. workers insist that Emanuel could be run at a profit and feel they are being punished by the capitalists of Turin for the militancy.

Political Kidnapping In Canary Islands LAS PALMAS, Canary Island June 2 (AP)—Mashed gum believed to be part of an independence movement in the Spanish Canary Islands kidnapped 50 misano Puentes, 65, a leading industrialist, today and demand \$800,000 ransom.

"Radio Free Canaries," which speaks for the "Movement for Autonomy and Independence of the Canary Archipelago," reportedly announced in Algiers a days ago that it would start kidnapping soon.

AT HABITAT—Mother Teresa, a nun with a worldwide reputation for her work in Calcutta's slums, addressed a group at one of the parallel conferences going on in Vancouver at the same time as the UN conference on human settlements.

Juan Carlos Visits U.S. (Continued from Page 1)

The monarchy will insure, under the principles of democracy, that social peace and political stability are maintained in Spain," he told Congress.

"At the same time, the monarchy will insure the orderly access to power of distinct political alternatives, in accordance with the freely expressed will of the people."

Suggesting that Spain will remain firmly in line with the United States in the East-West power struggle, the King said that both countries "know quite well what dangers today menace liberty and for that reason we are prepared to defend it."

He said Spain's security relationship with the United States will continue to be a matter of high priority for his country. He also said Spain hopes to forge closer ties with Western Europe.

The monarch arrived at the White House accompanied by Queen Sofia, 37. Military honors included a 21-gun salute.

With Mr. Ford at his side, the King reviewed U.S. military units, and later they stepped to the podium on the White House lawn.

The King spoke through an interpreter at the White House ceremony but his address to Congress was delivered in almost flawless English.

Visit Canceled By Brezhnev (Continued from Page 1)

of each party to its people and its working class."

"Monolithic Nature" Mr. Gidlovsk's assertion seems to be a public answer to Soviet claims in a recently published book on the "struggle of the Soviet Communist party for unity and monolithic nature of the international Communist movement."

The book, written by V.V. Alexandrov, insisted that "proletarian internationalism is the highest international duty of each party" and that all parties must work out a "joint ideological-political platform" and "a joint program of anti-imperialist action."

Relations between Communist parties, the book said, are based on "merging" of joint interests with the interests of each individual party. "Communists must stand monolithic... in their realization of their historical tasks," it said.

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Universal of 50-Year Policy

BI to Permit Study of Files 1 Check on Its Effectiveness

By John M. Goshko

WASHINGTON, June 2 (WP).—The first time, the FBI has agreed to allow another government agency—the General Accounting Office—to study the bureau's secret files and review the effectiveness of its law-enforcement activities.

The agreement, a copy of which was obtained by The Washington Post, contains certain restrictions aimed at safeguarding identities of FBI informers protecting the privacy of individuals named in FBI investigative reports.

It represents an unprecedented reversal of the FBI's 50-year policy of resisting efforts by government agencies to access to its files.

Illegal Tactics
The policy has been blamed for enabling the FBI to keep hidden its controversial use of illegal "counterintelligence" tactics to harass political dissidents of the left and right.

The change means that the FBI, which acts as congressional watchdog on government operations, will be able to study from the inside the entire range of FBI crime-fighting and intelligence-gathering programs and report its findings to Congress.

Since almost all GAO reports are made public, the agreement could lead to an increase in public knowledge of how the FBI operates. In the past the only information regularly made public about FBI activities was that released by the bureau itself to enhance its image.

That was the approach originated by J. Edgar Hoover, FBI director from 1924 until his death in 1972. Throughout his 48-year tenure, Mr. Hoover fought a successful battle to prevent even his nominal superiors at the Justice Department from gaining any access to FBI files except for material that he was willing to provide.

Rosenberg Case
WASHINGTON, June 2 (NYT).—The FBI took steps in the mid-1960s to prevent the authors of a book about Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, the executed atomic spies, from discussing their work on television interview programs, according to newly released FBI documents.

In a memorandum written on Oct. 16, 1965, William Sullivan, then an assistant FBI director, reported to his superiors that Walter and Miriam Schneier, the authors, had approached "a leading television man in Chicago" with a request to discuss on his program their book, "Invitation to a Beheading."

Mr. Sullivan said he believed that the Schneiers intended not only to "exonerate the Rosenbergs," who were executed in June, 1953, while continuing to maintain their innocence, but also "to attack and undermine the FBI in its investigations."

In view of this, Mr. Sullivan wrote, he had told an intermediary, a Chicago lawyer, "to instruct" the unnamed television personality "not to permit the Schneiers to go on his television program for no good would accrue from it."

The Schneiers did not appear on the program. Mr. Sullivan, now retired, recommended that the bureau "take careful steps to secure the cooperation of friendly television stations and prevent this subversive effort from being successful. It should be kept off television programs and smothered and forced out of the public eye," he said in the memorandum.

Unworkable System
Schulze and other economists said the Environmental Protection Agency is unable to enforce pollution control adequately because the regulatory system is administratively unworkable.

They have to make it profitable for industries to stop polluting, Charles Schulze, senior fellow at the Brookings Institution, ink tank dealing with economics and politics.

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WASHINGTON, June 2 (WP).—The House voted last night to keep the Federal Energy Administration alive for 18 months more. By 270 to 94, the House passed and sent to the Senate a \$216-million FEA program authorization bill covering the next 15 months after adopting an amendment to extend the agency's life through Dec. 31, 1977. The amendment was approved 194 to 172.

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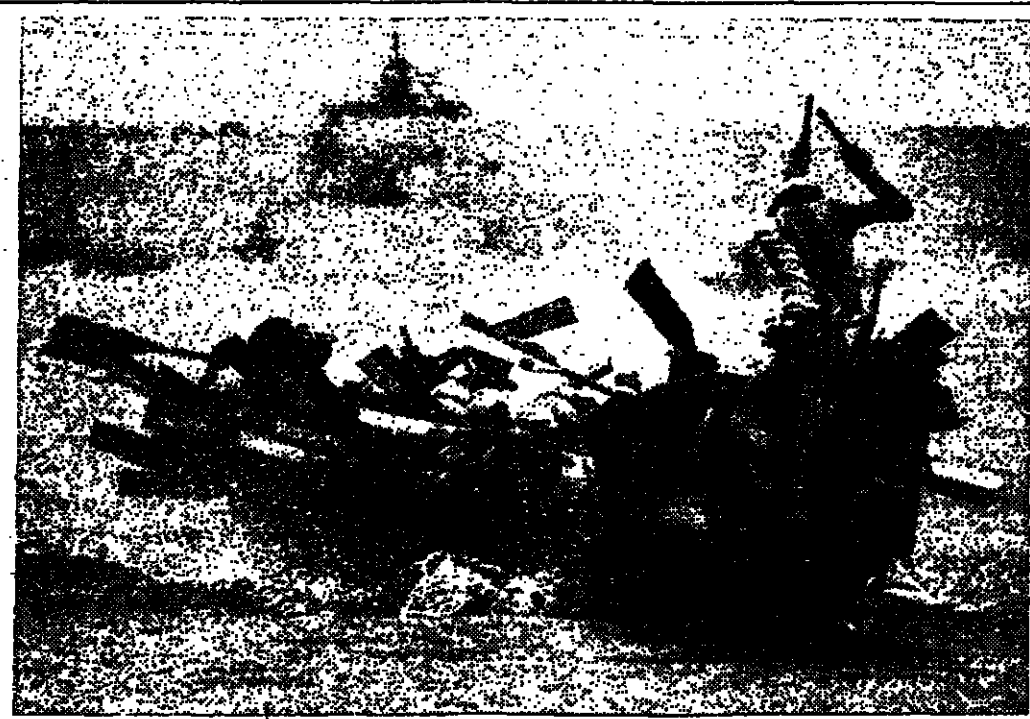
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HONG KONG DRAGON—Taking their tempo from a drummer, oarsmen drove their boat in one of a number of dragon boat races held yesterday in Hong Kong.

N.Y.C. Ends 129-Year Policy Of No Tuition at Its University

NEW YORK, June 2.—Officials of the City University of New York, the third largest university system in the United States, broke a 129-year tradition last night and decided to begin charging tuition.

The decision by the system's governing group—the Board of Higher Education—cleared the way for the New York State Legislature to approve a \$24-million university aid package that would permit reopening of CUNY's 21 colleges and institutes scattered through New York City's five boroughs.

U.S. Poll Shows Violent Crime Remains Steady
WASHINGTON, June 2 (AP).—A government poll suggests that violent crime has not increased in the United States as much as many Americans have feared.

The Law Enforcement Assistance Administration said the poll of some 130,000 citizens showed "no significant change" in the number of rapes, robberies and assaults committed in 1974 compared with the number a year earlier.

Nor were there any significant changes in the figures for house burglary, vehicle theft, purse-snatching and pocket-picking, the report said. But burglaries of stores, restaurants and other places of business rose 11 per cent and sneak thievery was up 16 per cent in 1974, it said.

The poll was conducted by the Census Bureau as part of the LEAA program to measure the nation's crime rate by asking citizens whether they have been victims of crime.

The only other national crime statistics are compiled by the FBI and include only crimes reported to state and local police. The FBI figures for 1974 showed increases in all seven crime categories.

Vietnam Assembly To Meet This Month
BANGKOK, June 2 (AP).—The unified National Assembly of North and South Vietnam will hold its first meeting in Hanoi late this month, Radio Hanoi announced today.

Western observers said announcement of the reunification of Vietnam could be made during the session. The Assembly will draw up a constitution, adopt a national name and anthem, decide on a capital city and set up administrative machinery for a reunified Vietnam.

Moscow, Manila Establish Ties, Sign Trade Pact

MOSCOW, June 2 (AP).—The Soviet Union and the Philippines established diplomatic relations today, the Soviet news agency Tass said. The document was signed by Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos and Soviet President Nikolai Podgorniy.

The two nations also signed a trade agreement and issued a joint statement, Tass said.

The Philippines was the only major Southeast Asian nation to have no diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union. Last year, the anti-Communist nation opened formal relations with China.

Mr. Marcos, who met with Soviet party leader Leonid Brezhnev yesterday, will remain in the Soviet Union for a week.

His talk with Mr. Brezhnev, "revealed the identity or closeness of Soviet and Philippine stands on many in-

It went into its current academic year with 270,000 students distributed over nine senior colleges, eight two-year community colleges, one graduate center, one affiliated medical school and one upper-division college with only juniors and seniors. Its annual budget reached \$550 million, shared mainly by the city and state governments.

There still was no tuition for undergraduates, although they were charged a "general fee" of \$110 a year at the senior colleges and \$50 at the community colleges.

During this school year, the university felt the pinch brought on by the financial difficulties of New York City—budgets were trimmed, an attempt was made to "furlough" faculty members for an unpaid month, catch-up programs for educationally deprived students were tossed out with the imposition of minimum admission requirements. Then last week CUNY had to close when it could not meet its payroll.

Tuition has long been under consideration—with its advocates arguing that scholarship funds are available for those who cannot afford tuition. But the very thought of tuition was repugnant to many, and pressure for a tuition plan adopted last night led to the resignation of Alfred Giardino, chairman of the city's Board of Higher Education, and three other board members last week.

Cadet Files Suit Challenging The West Point Honor Code

NEW YORK, June 2 (AP).—An attorney for one of nearly 100 cadets caught up in a growing cheating scandal at West Point filed a federal court suit yesterday challenging the constitutionality of the U.S. Military Academy's honor code.

An academy spokesman, meanwhile, said the number of cadets formally charged with cheating on a take-home engineering examination in violation of the code had nearly doubled, to a total of 98.

Included in the total were four who already have resigned in what could be the biggest cheating scandal in West Point history.

Formal accusation is tantamount to a guilty finding. Cadets so charged have the option of resigning or of appealing their cases to an officer board.

Review Panel
An officer-cadet internal review panel returned the formal allegations against 46, bringing the total to 98 cadets, an academy spokesman said.

The lawsuit, filed in U.S. District Court in New York City, requested a permanent injunction to ban the code and a cessation of all trials and other means of enforcement.

A West Point spokesman said academy officials had not yet seen the complaint and could not comment on it.

Clean Records
The suit also seeks reinstatement of all "guilty" cadets, rejection of resignations submitted by cadets in the scandal and restoration of clean records for the accused.

It said the code is "deleterious to and impedes the fulfillment of the mission of West Point in that it is subjectively invoked, unequally implemented and enforced, and creative of divisiveness and discontent among the cadets who are expressly required thereunder to spy and inform upon their peers."

The suit was filed on behalf of Cadet Timothy Ringgold, 22, of Phoenix, Ariz., who has alleged there is widespread cheating at the academy and, as a result, has been accused of tolerating cheating.

Coast Guard Scandal
NEW LONDON, Conn., June 2 (AP).—A Coast Guard Academy cadet scheduled to graduate today has resigned from the institution after an academy executive board convicted him of cheating on a test, a spokesman said.

Five underclassmen also were found guilty of cheating and have been asked to resign. Lt. Charles King, the academy's public information officer, said.

Plymouth Rock Is Bombed but Not Damaged

PLYMOUTH, Mass., June 2 (AP).—A bombing attack against historic Plymouth Rock caused no more damage than powder burns and did not budge the granite boulder that tradition says is where the first Pilgrims stepped ashore.

The blast last night dug a hole in the sand on the ocean side of the rock, which is on the beach under a masonry canopy.

No one claimed responsibility for the blast and there were no immediate suspects, police said.

Nepalese King in China
HONG KONG, June 2 (Reuters).—King Birendra of Nepal arrived today in Chengdu, capital of China's Szechuan Province, the Chinese news agency reported.

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D FOR DUTCH. Our HQ is at Heerlen in Holland, but we don't stop there; one third of the total of 30,000 DSM men are located in subsidiaries and associate companies in the United States, South America, all over Western Europe and many other countries as well.

S FOR STATE. Misleading if you think a state business is protected from the chill winds other businesses have to face. Our Government's instructions to us are to make a profit and to raise any capital we need in the market place like everyone else. That's how protected we are.

M FOR MINES. That's so misleading it's a wonder nobody has sued us. We once operated several Dutch coal mines, but the last Dutch-mined coal came up in 1973 completing a smooth and profitable move to other energy sources and wider enterprises. We'd long been in coke, then gas and chemicals; now we're in petrochemicals, fertilisers, plastics, yarn and fibre feedstocks, rubbers, resins, building materials, transport, clothing... But after 70 years we're stuck with DSM. If it helps, you could think of us as Developing Synthetic Molecules, or Dying to Show you our Methods—or even as a Definite Source of Money.

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P Ex-Chief in N.J. Gets Prison Term

NEWARK, N.J., June 2 (AP).—Former Republican State Chairman Nelson Gross, 44, surrendered today to begin serving a two-year sentence for tax fraud.

Gross, who was party chairman in 1969 and 1970, was convicted in 1974 of devising a scheme that enabled GOP campaign contributors to take illegal deductions. He also was found guilty of counseling donors to lie to the scheme to a federal jury.

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Denial Issued By McGovern In Firing of 2

Senator Says Carter Exerted No Pressure

By Stephen Isaacs
WASHINGTON, June 2 (AP).—Sen. George McGovern, D-S.D., denied yesterday that he was pressured by Jimmy Carter to fire two aides who had been actively trying to block Mr. Carter's drive for the Democratic presidential nomination.
Sen. McGovern on Sunday fired Alan Baron and Jack Quinn, both of whom had been active in various "stop Carter" movements and, in particular, the candidacy of Arizona Rep. Morris Udall.
In a joint statement after the firing, Mr. McGovern and Mr. Quinn said that they thought it was "regrettable that Mr. Carter and his supporters have found our dissent and our principles so dangerous that they felt compelled to bring this pressure."
"They were not dismissed because of pressure from Gov. Carter or his supporters," said Sen. McGovern in a statement yesterday. "Not one single supporter of Gov. Carter ever discussed this matter with me. I discussed the issue only with my wife, my closest friends and senior aides, all of whom are backing either Rep. Udall or Sen. Church."
A close associate of Sen. McGovern said the senator had twice warned Mr. Baron and once warned Mr. Quinn that they should be concentrating their energies on Senate duties and not on politicking in the national campaign.
What irritated Sen. McGovern so that he finally took the step of firing them, the associate said, was a story in Sunday's edition of The New York Times in which Mr. Baron was described as having participated in a stop-Carter strategy meeting and which quoted Mr. Baron as saying that "a lot of our people see Carter as a positive evil, surrounded by a staff committed to no ideals, like [H.R.] Haldeman and [John] Ehrlichman."

Results in U.S. Primaries				
Rhode Island				
REPUBLICANS		DEMOCRATS		
Votes	Pct.	Delegates		
Ford	9,341	86	19	
Reagan	4,419	31	0	
Uncommitted	498	3	0	
(Remainder of vote scattered among four candidates.)				
Montana				
REPUBLICANS		DEMOCRATS		
Votes	Pct.	Delegates		
Reagan	55,635	63		
Ford	30,614	35		
Uncommitted	1,535	2		
*All 20 delegates are awarded later at a state convention.				
South Dakota				
REPUBLICANS		DEMOCRATS		
Votes	Pct.	Delegates		
Reagan	42,967	51	11	
Ford	36,873	44	9	
Uncommitted	4,038	5	0	
(Remainder of vote shared by two other candidates.)				

Rep. Hays to Testify

House Unit Votes to Investigate Sex Charge

WASHINGTON, June 2 (AP).—The House Ethics Committee voted overwhelmingly today to start an immediate investigation of the Rep. Wayne Hays payroll-sex scandal and will invite him to appear. Elizabeth Ray, who says she was his mistress, will be subpoenaed if necessary.
The vote was 11-0, with Rep. Olin Teague, D-Texas, absent. President Ford, in a taped television interview made public earlier in the day, said of the scandal: "I don't like it. I don't condone it. I think it ought to be straightened out."
In his interview, taped the day before the Ethics Committee acted, Mr. Ford called it regrettable that Congress had not moved to investigate. "I have a very happy married life," he said, "and so I think President Ford can go to the American people as a person of integrity."
The House Democratic leader, Rep. Thomas O'Neill of Massachusetts, said Rep. Hays, D-Ohio, should step aside "in fairness to his fellow colleagues." He said Rep. Hays will have an announcement tomorrow. Rep. O'Neill said he has "a good idea" what it will be, but he would not comment further.
Rep. O'Neill, who met with Rep. Hays after the Ethics Committee meeting, told reporters: "He says he's innocent. And I hope for the good of Mr. Hays and his wife and the Congress that he is." Rep. Hays was married recently to an aide in his Ohio office.
House Speaker Carl Albert of Oklahoma said Rep. Hays told him in a meeting after the Ethics Committee acted that "he didn't want to hurt the House and [that] he was seriously considering the whole situation." Rep. Albert said: "I don't think he'll resign from the House."
But the Speaker said Rep. Hays has not decided what to do about the scandal. He said he is chairman of two important committees—the House Administration Committee and the House Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee.
Rep. Hays said last night that he had no plans to quit.
"I think he is a very depressed person," Rep. Albert said, "and I don't want to add to his depression at this stage of the game."
After the Ethics Committee acted, the chairman, Rep. John Flynt, D-Ga., was asked if Miss Ray will be called to testify. Rep. Flynt replied: "I don't know that Miss Ray will be the first witness." Pressed by reporters to explain, Rep. Flynt said: "We have not subpoenaed her if that's what you mean."
He said she would be subpoenaed "if necessary."
"So far as I know, no members of the committee or the committee staff have been in direct or indirect contact with Miss Ray," Rep. Flynt said. "She has not written or telephoned or talked to any of them."
Miss Ray, 33, claims Rep. Hays put her on the staff of his House Administration Committee to be his mistress. Rep. Hays, 65, has admitted having a "personal relationship" with her but denies she was hired to provide him with sex.
"Under a Cloud"
The motion to "proceed immediately" was made by Rep. James Quillen, R-Tenn. "I think the House of Representatives itself is under a cloud," Rep. Quillen said.
Before the committee met, some members had questioned whether its investigation should begin immediately or whether it should await further action by a federal grand jury which is investigating as well.
With election-year politics in the background, seven other House Democrats, including a Hays defender, asked that he step aside as chairman, at least until "the issues raised by his conduct" are resolved.
The seven Democrats sent a letter to each of the 263 other Democrats in the House, declaring that "the best interests of the American people, the House of Representatives and the Democratic party" would be served if Rep. Hays stepped down.
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Purged by Peers for Nonconformity

Trial by Ideology for Top Soviet Researcher

By Robert C. Toth

MOSCOW, June 2.—Ostensibly, the Scientific Council of the Institute of Linguistics of the Soviet Academy of Science was meeting to review the work of a senior researcher before reappointment ("recertification") to his post. Normally, such a matter is pro-forma.
But on March 25 this year, the senior scientist—said by U.S. and Soviet linguists to be the best in his field—was tried for political nonconformity by the institute behind closed doors. The secretly taped proceedings show what criteria his academic peers used.
"It doesn't matter if your [scientific] theories are successful or not," declared a council member. "Scientific and political positions are not of the same importance."
"Mistakes in scientific work are one thing, but ideological mistakes," insisted another, "are quite another thing. They are simply awful... and must be judged most harshly."
"Evaluating the work of a Soviet scientist cannot be a purely academic," said a third, citing of official rules for certifying scientists that require "definite political and moral standards as well."

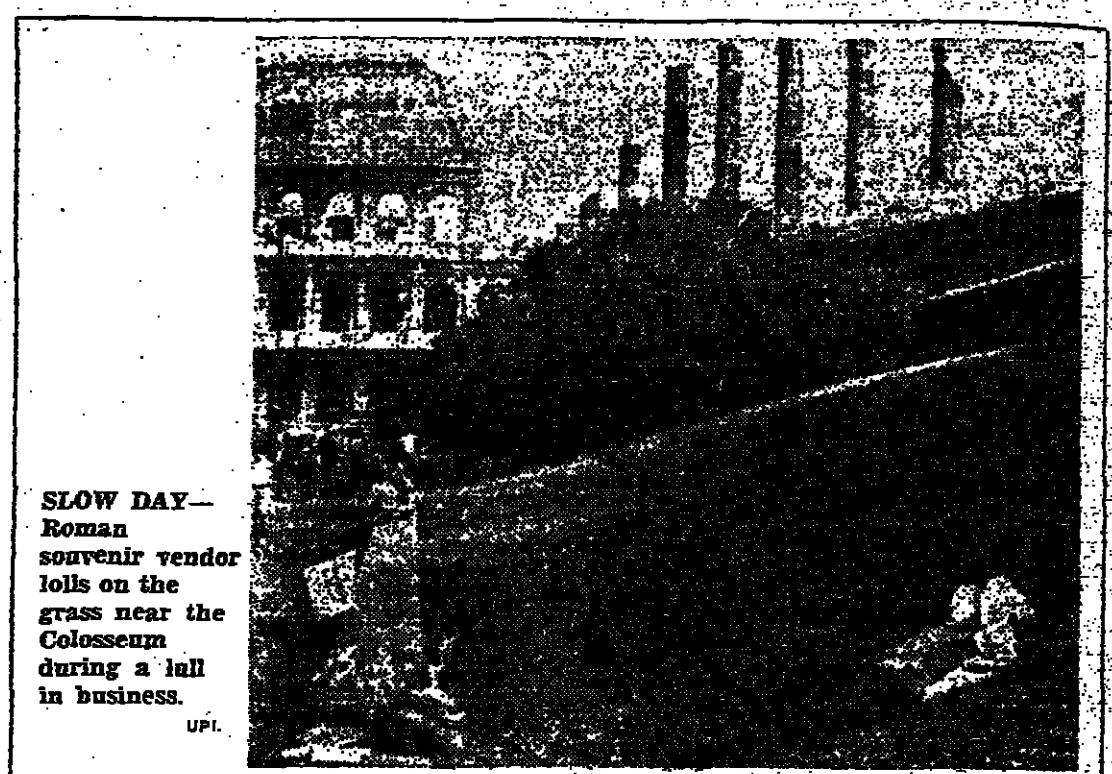
Impermissible Statement
"Igor Alexandrovich is trying to claim that it is a personal matter—this statement against Soviet ideology," said a fourth. "That is impermissible."
And so it went, focusing on his political faults and virtually ignoring his scientific abilities.
Igor A. Melchuk, 43, who has been compared to a leading U.S. linguist, Noam Chomsky, was fired from the institute. His books are to be withdrawn from libraries. Other books referring to his works must be revised. Professionally, he is dead here and evidence that he lived is being erased.
Mr. Melchuk had asked for it. He knew well the limits of nonconformity permitted in the Soviet system and he stepped deliberately beyond them.
His career is marked by both academic brilliance and difficulties with people ("outspoken," admitted a friend; "impudent," complained a judge). He fitted into the system poorly from the start.
He had trouble entering graduate school despite a top average at the university. His graduate adviser was fired for associating with Nobel prize-winning author Boris Pasternak and Mr. Melchuk wrote a letter to the Higher Education Ministry defending the professor.
He left graduate study then, to work on language translation by machine. A series of articles on the subject earned him a candidate degree (between an M.A. and Ph.D.) degree in a highly unprecedented recognition of his abilities.
Asked Understanding
But he was not permitted to defend his doctoral thesis, for by that time he had signed other letters. One had asked "understanding" for dissident writers Yuri Daniel and Andrei Sinyavsky in 1966; another protested the Soviet-led invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968. Then he retracted.
"Yes," Mr. Melchuk acknowledged during the March meeting. "I expressed my regret for past statements. Frankly, I did so only because I was afraid. I acted cowardly. But I'm tired of fear. I have no more fear."
The recanting had done him little good. At least seven times between 1971 and last year, the transcript shows, he was not allowed to travel abroad to scientific conferences.
"We did not send Igor Alexandrovich abroad," said Victoria Yartseva, the institute's director, "because every Soviet scientist represents our system and our Soviet ideology abroad and Igor Alexandrovich always emphasized: 'It's mine; it is my personal opinion.'"
"Because of the monolithic nature of the Soviet state and people, we cannot be divided that way. It is I, and all the rest of the Soviet people are somewhere aside. It is not we, it is they. We cannot live that way: Either Igor Alexandrovich is with us or he is with them," she said.

Publication Held Up
Professionally, Mr. Melchuk has many publications to his credit—more than 100 in 20 years, which is more than written by many who sat in judgment. A West German publishing house offered in 1971 to publish his major work, "Sense: Text," in its entirety, but the Soviet Linguistic Institute refused permission. The first volume of that work appeared here in 1974 but the second half, which should have appeared simultaneously, has still not come out and is now badly outdated.
Whether from professional frustration or personal need to speak out again, Mr. Melchuk abandoned his public silence of several years with a letter to The New York Times defending Nobel Peace Prize winner Andrei Sakharov. It appeared Jan. 25 and seemed almost calculated to bring down the roof.
"I am not allowed to express my opinions in the U.S.S.R.," he wrote. "Many Russians 'strongly disapprove' the dirty campaign against Mr. Sakharov, who is 'perhaps' the last honest scientist" here, he continued.
Members of the science academy were "soulless puppets," he wrote. "A powerful nation of 250 million, guided by the unscrupulous and having at its disposal first-class brains with no hearts may prove highly dangerous," he warned. Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Vietnam and Angola show Western impotence, he concluded.
Whatever its merits, that letter had apparently not been read by any of Mr. Melchuk's judges. A voice from the audience, from which "outsiders" were barred, asked to know its contents. The institute's deputy director replied that he had not seen it "but, so far as I know, it is written in support of Sakharov and reduces to three points," which he recounted, not inaccurately.
Mr. Melchuk then offered to read and discuss the letter with anyone, but only after the council's decision on his future. "The thing is," he said, "that I con-

sider it impossible to mix the question of my recertification with my letter."
"For many years, we tried to save you, Igor Alexandrovich," concluded institute chief Yartseva, "but you treated us badly. You don't respect our collective. We could help you remain with us but you don't want it. We know very well that the world is divided into two parts and you appeal to our enemies!"
"I think that this open discussion has been useful," she then said abruptly.
Mr. Melchuk asked for a final word. Mrs. Yartseva refused. "Everything is clear," she said.
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"For many years, we tried to save you, Igor Alexandrovich," concluded institute chief Yartseva, "but you treated us badly. You don't respect our collective. We could help you remain with us but you don't want it. We know very well that the world is divided into two parts and you appeal to our enemies!"
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SLOW DAY—
Roman souvenir vendor lolls on the grass near the Colosseum during a lull in business.

11 Nations Meeting Secretly On Nuclear Deals in London

LONDON, June 2 (IHT).—Atomic energy specialists of 11 nations today began discussing new safeguard mechanisms for curbing the spread of atomic weapons.
The so-called Nuclear Suppliers Conference, which first met a year ago, is meeting here behind closed doors. No information was immediately available on the discussions.
The seven original members of the conference—the United States, the Soviet Union, Britain, France, Japan, West Germany and Canada—have been joined by four other nations that are on the threshold of exporting nuclear equipment and technology. They are Sweden, East Germany, the Netherlands and Italy.
All new participants are expected to adopt the same safeguard guidelines negotiated among the seven and to confirm this by Cabinet vote, the diplomats said.
Under the existing guidelines, imports of nuclear technology and equipment must accept safeguards established by the Vienna-based International Atomic Energy Commission.
They must provide assurances that nuclear installations are adequately protected against sabotage and theft.
They must in addition guarantee that any nuclear materials or equipment re-exported would also be subject to IAEA controls.
The United States feels these safeguards are inadequate, while France and West Germany have said they suffice to prevent the spread of atomic weapon-making.

Many Set Free But Arrests Said To Rise in Chile

SANTIAGO, June 2 (AP).—Chile's military government released hundreds of political prisoners last month, but security agents made an increasing number of arrests, lawyers here said.
The lawyers, who work with families whose relatives have been arrested, say the rate of detentions has picked up before Friday's annual General Assembly of the Organization of American States here.
In January, the lawyers recorded 61 detentions by security forces, the majority carried out by agents of the DINA, the secret police established by the junta in 1974. In February, a traditional vacation month, the arrests dropped to 35, they said, and in March, to 32.
In April, the number increased to 50, and during the first 25 days of last month, 75 arrests had been recorded.
The lawyers point out that they can record only known arrests and that there may be more. The government seldom acknowledges detentions by DINA agents and the Chilean press operates under a system of self-censorship.
Last month, the government released 306 political prisoners, including several former officials in the government of the late Salvador Allende.

Peking Confirms Quake Casualties

PEKING, June 2 (Reuters).—China today confirmed that last Saturday's two earthquakes near the Burmese border caused casualties. But it added that accurate prediction of the quakes had saved lives.
In its first report on the earthquakes, the official Chinese news agency said that they had been forecast and that preventive measures had been taken "to greatly alleviate casualties and losses."
The agency said that there were two earthquakes in the lightly populated Longling-Lashan area of western Yunnan, measuring 7.5 and 7.6 on the Richter Scale.

Vic Ghezzi Dies; U.S. Golfer Won PGA Meet in '41

NEW YORK, June 2 (NYT).—Vic Ghezzi, 65, winner of the Professional Golfers Association championship in 1941, died of cancer Sunday night in the Miami Heart Institute in Miami Beach.
Mr. Ghezzi, who was born in Rumson, N.J., was a professional golfer for 25 years before retiring in 1960.
Among his accomplishments were his membership of the U.S. Ryder Cup team and his election to the PGA Hall of Fame and the New Jersey Sports Hall of Fame. He won a variety of tournaments, including the East-West Open in 1968, the New Jersey Open in 1937 and the North and South tournament in 1938.
In 1941, he won the PGA in Denver by beating Byron Nelson in a two-hole playoff after both men had tied after the final 36-hole round. Mr. Ghezzi won the \$1,100 first prize by sinking a 30-inch putt on the 38th hole after Mr. Nelson had missed a putt of almost identical length.

Vice-Adm. Herbert Rayner Its Troops Train S. African Army

OTTAWA, June 2 (AP).—Vice-Adm. Herbert B. Rayner, 65, former Canadian chief of naval staff, died in a hospital here Sunday. He had been suffering from leukemia.
Adm. Rayner's naval career spanned 35 years. During World War II, he commanded destroyers in the Battle of the Atlantic on the convoy route to North America and in the English Channel and the Bay of Biscay.
He was appointed chief of naval staff in 1960 and retired from the navy in 1964.
A spokesman for the Ministry of Defense denied the charge Monday. "We have no military advisers or consultants in any country outside Israel," he said.
Social Democrat Marcia Friedman submitted a parliamentary question to Defense Minister Shimon Peres about the supposed Israeli presence in South Africa. Israeli television reported that she asserted that Israeli soldiers of different ranks are serving as advisers and taking part in military exercises with the South African Army in South Africa.
The Defense Ministry spokesman said that Mr. Peres was not yet aware of the parliamentary question. Knesset law requires ministers to respond to questions within a 21-day period.

Winners in Bulgaria

VIENNA, June 2 (Reuters).—All 400 candidates nominated by the Communist-run Fatherland Front party have been voted into Bulgaria's National Assembly in elections, the BTA news agency reported this week.

Belgian Cabinet Moves to Prevent Community Split

BRUSSELS, June 2 (Reuters).—The Belgian government today defused tension between the country's two language communities—French and Flemish speaking—by giving in to demands for more French-speaking personnel at the state savings bank here.
The Cabinet decision followed a dawn police raid today on the town hall of a Brussels borough where a French-speaking mayor had been using segregated desks for the two language communities. On the government's orders, the police dismantled the desks, which had been ruled illegal.
The Cabinet agreed to increase the ratio of French-speaking to Flemish-speaking employees at the bank in line with the volume of bank operations for each community. Premier Leo Tindemans said later: "This meant 51 new jobs for French-speaking employees. However, no Flemish employees would be laid off, he said."

SALT Talks Resumed

GENEVA, June 2 (AP).—The chief U.S. and Soviet negotiators met today to resume their Strategic Arms Limitation Talks after a four-week recess and consultations.

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SALT Talks Resumed
GENEVA, June 2 (AP).—The chief U.S. and Soviet negotiators met today to resume their Strategic Arms Limitation Talks after a four-week recess and consultations.

Romania's Territorial Rights Under Question in East Bloc

By Malcolm W. Browne

BUCHAREST, June 2 (NYT).—Recent Soviet, Hungarian and Rumanian articles and books seem to be reopening the question of Romania's historic right to possess much of its present territory.

Top Communists of Italy, France to Confer Today

PARIS, June 2 (NYT).—Italian Communist party leader Enrico Berlinguer arrived here today for a meeting with French Communist party leader Georges Marchais. The French party has been in the news as one of "historic importance."

Mr. Berlinguer left Italy despite a busy round of campaigning for Italian elections in three weeks.

Amibians Bid Foreigners Pay Taxes to UN

VALDIVIA, June 2 (NYT).—This country's main African liberation movement yesterday urged that sign companies in the territory pay taxes to the United Nations, not to the South African government, which rules here.

The call was issued at the end of a conference of the domestic group of the South-West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO).

South Africa Pay Differential

JOHANNESBURG, June 2 (NYT).—Minimum wages for both white and black workers in South Africa's gold and coal mines are being raised.

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The territorial claims were theoretically resolved at the end of World War II by the peace treaty of 1947, and the new frontiers were again guaranteed by the European Security Conference in Helsinki last summer.

"Our neighbors renew these scholarly offensives against us from time to time," an official said. "We do not know why they are doing it now, although we can form some shrewd political guesses. But we shall match them article for article, book for book."

Another official said: "We are a fairly small nation but we have been fighting invaders for the last 2,000 years. We know how. We would defend every bit of our present territory, whether it meant life or death. Every man in Romania, however old—even I myself—is trained and ready to fight, if need be."

Romania has been the maverick of the Soviet bloc since 1947 and has long been preoccupied with the possibility that Moscow may one day use force to bring it back into the fold.

Internally, Romania is a tightly controlled, orthodox Communist dictatorship but its foreign policy is as independent of the Soviet Union as would be possible while Romania remains within the Warsaw Pact.

Romania is the only Soviet-bloc nation to maintain diplomatic relations with Israel, for example. Romania was the only Warsaw Pact member to refuse to send troops into Czechoslovakia in 1968 in support of the Soviet-led invasion. The Soviet Union is not allowed to maintain garrisons in Romania.

Senior Foreign Ministry officials insist that Romania no longer claims any of its former territory held by neighbors. But the battle against opposing historians has been pressed by President Nicolae Ceausescu himself in recent public statements.

"We shall continue to contest these things because they are matters of scientific accuracy and historical truth," an official said privately. "We shall never hide the fact, for instance, that it was collaboration between the Nazis and the Soviet Union in 1940 that resulted in the Soviet ultimatum by which we were deprived of northern Bukovina and so-called Bessarabia."

The official was referring to the nonaggression pact signed in August, 1939, by Vyacheslav Molotov, then the Soviet foreign minister, and Joachim von Ribbentrop, the German foreign minister.

The Soviet seizure includes the northern part of Bukovina, which before 1918 had been within the Austro-Hungarian Empire, and a large part of Moldavia. The Russians had renamed part of the Moldavian territory after an old Moldavian dynasty, the Bessarabians. Romania has never accepted the word and contends that all Moldavians are Romanians speaking an identical language.

Issue of Transylvania. The main quarrel with Hungary centers on Transylvania, originally probably Romanian, then ruled for 900 years as a dependency of Hungary, and now again part of Romania.

Hungarians still express resentment about the loss of Transylvania despite the fact that most of the latter's population has always been Romanian. The third major dispute is with Bulgaria and involves a territory bordering the Black Sea known as Dobruja. If old Bulgarian claims were to be satisfied today, Romania would lose access to the Black Sea, and the Soviet Union would have a land link with its closest European ally, Bulgaria.



GIVING A HOOT—Some of the 1,400 forest rangers and gamekeepers competing in a horn blowing competition at a recent Alpine hornblowers' festival in Munich.

Mrs. Bandaranaike's Troubles Grow

Left, Right Join in Assailing Sri Lanka Regime

COLOMBO, June 2 (AP).—Srimavo Bandaranaike, Sri Lanka's Prime Minister, has come under increasing pressure from both the left and the right because of inflation, rising unemployment and a wave of robberies by gangs of armed youths in this island nation.

The Communist party, which is in the ruling coalition with Mrs. Bandaranaike's much larger Sri Lanka Freedom party, has demanded a crash program of nationalizations to curb growing disenchantment with the leftist government.

The inflation rate in the former British colony of Ceylon is running at more than 20 per cent a year. In 1974, Mrs. Bandaranaike cut the traditional government rice dole from two pounds a week to one pound.

The coalition has lost 11 of 12 elections held to fill parliamentary seats vacated since the general election of 1970. Another general election is scheduled for May of next year.

Mrs. Bandaranaike, 60, has been accused by the opposition centerist parties of being guided by her daughter and son-in-law in a conspiracy to set up a dictatorship. Many young members of her family hold government posts. She is the widow of Solomon Bandaranaike, who was prime minister when he was assassinated in September, 1959.

She defeated a parliamentary no-confidence motion that the opposition introduced last December after accusations that she circumvented the government's land-reform program by selling family holdings before the program went into effect.

Security authorities are concerned about a spreading wave of bank and store robberies by gangs of youths. A similar spate occurred in 1971, just before young people attempted a revolt in which more than 1,000 persons were killed.

However, the government says that the present situation is not serious and its security forces remain in control.

The Communists are also trying to hold back what they say is a shift to the right in the government. They renewed pressure on

system and the nationalization of all enterprises directly affecting the life of the people.

The Communists' program includes a demand that constitutional guarantees of rights be given to the country's Tamil-speaking minority.

Nearly 60 per cent of Sri Lanka's 12.7 million people are Sinhalese, and Sinhala is the official language. About 18 per cent of the population are Tamil tribesmen.

A separatist campaign has been launched in Tamil-speaking areas in the north and east.

Greek Cypriots Reject Terms on Talks' Renewal

NICOSIA, June 2 (AP).—Greek Cypriots today rejected the latest Turkish-Cypriot proposals for resumption of intercommunal peace talks.

Greek-Cypriot representative Tassos Papadopoulos said conditions for resumption of the talks set down last week by his Turkish counterpart, Nicos Onan, were completely unacceptable.

"I regret to say Mr. Onan's letter provides no basis for constructive negotiations," Mr. Papadopoulos said.

Both representatives conveyed their views through letters to Javier Pons de Cuellar, the special UN representative in Cyprus, who is observing the deliberations.

"Acceptance of the conditions and principles put forward by Mr. Onan would be tantamount to the partition of Cyprus, if not worse," Mr. Papadopoulos said in his letter. His text was released officially by the Cyprus government information office.

Army Band Balks at Duty in the Rain

SEATTLE, June 2 (AP).—Two busloads of Army musicians and soldiers refused to march in the rain in the Memorial Day parade here for fear of soiling their uniforms.

The Veterans of Foreign Wars had brought a band, color guard and marching platoon 50 miles in buses from Fort Lewis for the parade. But Jack Pennant, head of the VFW unit sponsoring the parade, said that the band's commander "insisted that his unit would not march because the rain would damage their dress uniforms."

Spokesmen for the Army at Fort Lewis said that the soldiers had made the right decision. "The band had two engagements Monday and another one next week. If they would have marched, their uniforms would have had to be cleaned, and there is no time," they said.

French Socialists Winners in Poll

PARIS, June 2 (Reuters).—France's leftist opposition parties would win a general election if it were held now, according to an opinion poll.

The poll, in the conservative daily newspaper L'Aurore, showed that leftist parties would obtain 52 per cent of the votes against 48 per cent for the current ruling coalition.

The Socialist party would be the country's biggest party with 33-per-cent support, followed by President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing's Independent Republican party with 24 per cent. The Communists would follow with 17 per cent and the Gaullist (UDR) party with 15 per cent of the vote.

Copenhagen Has Big Suicide Rate

COPENHAGEN, June 2 (UPI).—Copenhagen has more than twice as many suicides a year as any other Nordic city and one in 10 Danes is psychologically ill, city medical authorities reported.

Copenhagen, with a population of 545,350, had 392 suicides in 1974, the figures showed.

Dr. Hans Erik Knipschildt, one of Copenhagen's chief medical examiners, said that he would start an investigation "to ascertain the reason for the suicides."

U.S. Said Probing Tax Status of Moon's Church

NEW YORK, June 2 (NYT).—The Internal Revenue Service is conducting an investigation of the tax-exempt status of the Rev. Sun Myung Moon's Unification Church and of other Moon-affiliated organizations, according to Rep. Peter Peyer, R-N.Y.

Rep. Peyer said yesterday that as a result of several conversations with the office of IRS Commissioner Donald Alexander, "it is my distinct understanding that an evaluation and an investigation of the Unification Church and its related organizations is under way at the IRS."

In keeping with a long-standing policy of nondisclosure of any information dealing with current investigations, spokesmen for the IRS would neither confirm nor deny the report.

Festival Disrupted

NEW YORK, June 2 (AP).—Mr. Moon's "Bicentennial God Bless America Festival" at Yankee Stadium was disrupted last night by hundreds of teen-agers who set off smoke bombs, threw firecrackers and fought with each other as they ran through the stadium.

The troublemakers were not followers of the self-ordained South Korean prophet, who was not deterred from speaking before a crowd of about 25,000.

5 Nations Are Invited To Soviet Maneuvers

MOSCOW, June 2 (Reuters).—The Soviet Union yesterday invited five nations to send observers to military maneuvers later this month near the Finnish border, Western diplomatic sources said here.

The sources named the countries as Finland, Sweden, Norway, Poland and East Germany, each of which has been invited to send up to three observers.



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Highlights of the year were the opening of a full-service branch in New York, which is already operating profitably, and the acquisition of a majority shareholding in ASIAC (Asian International Acceptances and Capital Ltd.), a fully fledged merchant bank in Hong Kong. In addition, WestLB was the first German bank to set up a Representative Office in this important financial centre. A Representative Office in Rio de Janeiro will be opened shortly.

Its London branch and its wholly-owned subsidiary in Luxembourg, WestLB International S.A., also contributed substantially to overall results. The latter achieved a 23% increase in its balance sheet total, which stood at DM 3.3 billion as at September 30, 1975. In addition, various participations, among them in the Orion Group, Libra Bank and Banque Franco-Allemande in Paris, were instrumental in meeting WestLB's clients' manifold financial requirements.

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The Plutonium Case

To begin the commercial production of plutonium as a fuel for nuclear reactors is an immense and portentous national decision. Once made, it will probably prove irreversible. The Nuclear Regulatory Commission had been preparing to issue licenses for plutonium fuels, on an interim basis, while it continued to work on the final draft of the environmental impact statement. Several public interest organizations—led by the Natural Resources Defense Council and the Sierra Club—challenged this hurry-up procedure. Last week in New York a U.S. Court of Appeals agreed that the short-cut is illegal.

The challenge and the decision have performed a very great public service. They require the Nuclear Regulatory Commission—and, we trust, other Americans as well—to stop and consider more carefully a choice toward which the government was drifting more through inertia than any real purpose. The judges observed that the commission wanted to issue the interim licenses before it had finished those parts of the environmental impact statement addressing issues that some specialists consider fundamental. One of them is the possibility of alternative energy sources of a less troubling nature. Another is the possibility of theft. Unlike the current uranium fuels, plutonium can be easily refashioned into weapons. The job is simple enough that even small terrorist groups might conceivably accomplish it.

Manufacturing plutonium involves risks vastly greater than operating the present power reactors, most of which run on slightly enriched uranium. That distinction is crucial. If the cooling system of one of these reactors failed, it could result in a very bad accident. But the chance of its happening is extremely small. Against that chance it is fair, and necessary, to set the health costs of the other sources of power. Every year, for example, some thousands of Americans die of respiratory diseases fatally aggravated by air pollutants from coal-burning power generators. There are now 57 nuclear power generators in commercial operation in this country, producing about 9 per cent of the national supply of electricity. Their safety performance so far justifies a slow, cautious, but steady expansion of the uranium-fueled nuclear power system.

But plutonium is an altogether different matter. If an accident released it into the atmosphere, it would be extremely lethal. Because the stuff constitutes such an invitation to amateur bomb-makers, policing the commercial transportation and storage of it raises difficulties to which no one has any very satisfactory answers. The court's decision means that there will be no licenses for the commercial production of fuels containing plutonium at least until after a series of hearings beginning next fall and running well into next year. The effect is to turn

the decision over to the next administration and to an elected president. That is all to the good.

The impact of this delay on U.S. energy production will be zero. The use of plutonium is the one area of national energy policy in which it costs the country nothing to postpone a decision indefinitely. As a practical matter, there is no manufacturer prepared to proceed with the fuel that the interim licenses would permit. Aside from any larger consideration, it appears to be abysmally unprofitable. This country's large reserves of uranium can ensure a large enough supply of the present fuel, both safer and cheaper, to last into the 1990s. The pressure for interim licensing is coming from companies that have made large investments in plutonium technology and fight every legal impediment and restriction even when the practical effect is nil.

But granting the interim licenses would have very grave consequences throughout the world. Here we come to the most disquieting issue of all. Many other countries are also debating the manufacture of plutonium fuels. If the United States were now to permit American companies to make these fuels, it would sacrifice any hope of controlling the spread of plutonium throughout the world. That would put into the hands of every government, large or small, a substance that can be easily reworked into the most horrifying and reckless kind of weapon. The possibility is anything but remote. The West German and French governments, in their drive to sell commercial reactors, are on the verge of delivering plutonium production plants to Brazil and Pakistan—two authoritarian states with large ambitions, much national pride and longstanding rivalries with their neighbors.

Perhaps a time will come when the world decides to proceed with commercial production of plutonium fuels. The present uranium fuel rods, when exhausted, contain a deposit of plutonium that is the product of the radioactive process. A country with a reprocessing plant can recapture that plutonium and turn it into fuel for another cycle through another reactor. The recycling concept has an obvious appeal to those countries with no uranium ore deposits of their own. They too are seeking energy independence.

Multinational control of the reprocessing plants is the only sensible way to guarantee that the product will not be diverted into weapons. But it will take quite a lot of time to work out multinational control. The judges in New York told the government that there's no hurry to let people start putting plutonium on the market. For reasons that go far beyond any that they cited, the judges are altogether right.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Signal to Gen. Park

As a majority of the House International Relations Committee recognizes, this is no time for the United States to bestow a blessing on the repressive regime of President Chung Hee Park with a two-thirds increase in military aid for South Korea. When it votes on the military assistance bill, the House will be striking a blow for decency without jeopardizing an ally's security if it sustains the committee recommendation that arms aid for Seoul be held at the existing level for the next two years.

Continuation at the present scale would provide South Korea with \$290 million in grants and credits for arms purchases over the two-year period. The administration has requested \$495 million, citing higher costs, the desirability of enabling South Korea to continue a five-year plan for armament modernization, and the need to reassure an allied government of the constancy of the United States despite the Indochina debacle.

Yet a \$200-million boost in arms aid now would be widely interpreted in Korea and elsewhere as an American vote of confidence in a regime that has steadily intensified a campaign of suppression, arbitrary arrest and torture, aimed at crushing all dissent. It would also constitute a victory for a

South Korean lobby which—whether or not it includes the Rev. Sun Myung Moon among its members—has had an impact on Congress reminiscent of that of the more visible China lobby of two decades ago.

While Congress is debating military aid, a trial is proceeding in Seoul of 18 prominent political and religious leaders, including South Korea's only living ex-president, Yun Po Sun, former Foreign Minister Chyung Yil Hyung, and Kim Dae Jung, onetime candidate for president against Park. Their "crime" is that they issued a declaration calling for Park's resignation and the restoration of democracy.

Administration officials argue for the increased military aid on the ground that it would "send a signal" to the Communist government in North Korea, which is surely one of the most repressive totalitarian states in the world, about the durability of the U.S. commitment to Seoul. At this time, however, it might be more appropriate to send a signal to President Park that the United States, while faithful to its responsibilities, is increasingly intolerant of his progressive destruction of democratic civil liberties in South Korea, a nation that many thousands of Americans died to save.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Marcos Visits Moscow

The Philippines' move in this direction [President Marcos's visit to Moscow] has been apparently more intricate than that of other neighboring nations. While other members of Asean (Association of Southeast Asian Nations) already have formal diplomatic links with Moscow and had to think mainly of their future relations with Peking in the post-Vietnam era the Philippines had to tackle the twin task of conducting diplomatic negotiations with both Moscow and Peking at the same time.

The priority in Manila's new foreign policy is clear—to pull the nation out of the shadows of the United States which made the Philippines the Trojan horse of anti-Communism, and place it on the path of neutrality and nonalignment. Normalization of diplomatic relations with the next door enemy, China, was a more urgent necessity to achieve rather than the friendship of a geographically far removed Soviet Union.

—From the Standard (Hong Kong).

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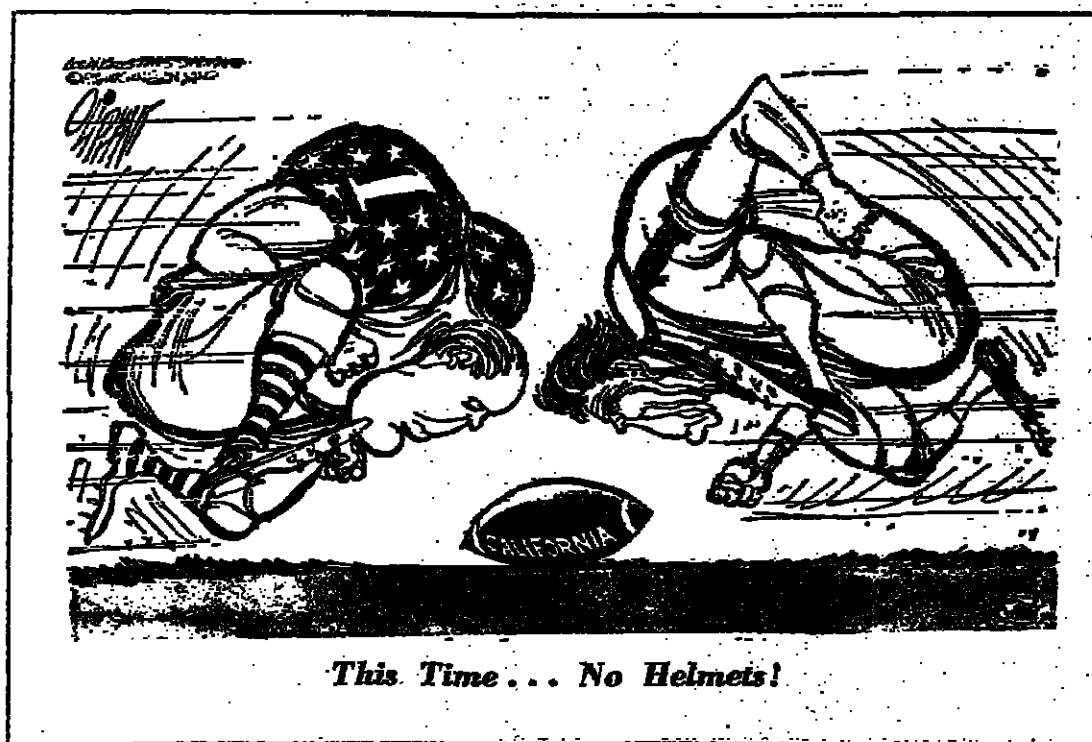
June 3, 1901

LONDON—Winston Churchill, the rising literary hope of the nation, has now tried his hand on Lincoln. The results, says the Daily Mail, are not encouraging. The book, "The Crisis," approaches the War of Secession from the point of view of social life in St. Louis. The hero knows Mr. Lincoln and marries the beautiful Miss Carvell, whose name suggests the sequel to another work by Mr. Churchill.

Fifty Years Ago

June 3, 1926

NEW YORK—A new version, done in caricature and comedy, of the linguistic gymnastics and misadventure of American tourists travelling abroad will start today with Miss Marie Dressler, the American comedienne, as the heroine. It will be the first time that the intimate experiences of the American tourist will be promulgated through the medium of the silver screen. The film will be shown in seven cities.



Washington's China Debate

By Victor Zorza

WASHINGTON—The possibility of a reconciliation between China and Russia is no longer dismissed in Washington as readily as it once was. An article in the new issue of Foreign Policy by Roger Brown, a senior analyst at the CIA, warns the administration that U.S. policy could lead Peking to seek an accommodation with Moscow. To avert this, he recommends full U.S. recognition of China, which would entail the breaking of diplomatic ties with Taiwan, and the provision of U.S. military equipment to the Peking regime.

It is unusual, not to say unprecedented, for the CIA to join in a public debate about the direction of U.S. policy. An editorial note explains that Brown is presenting his own views, not those of the CIA. But the article will, inevitably, be seen in some foreign capitals as a deliberate signal of the administration's intentions.

Nothing could be further from the truth. Indeed, administration officials fear that the appearance of the article may complicate U.S. relations with both Moscow and Peking. They are angry with the CIA for clearing the article for publication. They are also concerned that some of the issues raised by Brown may become involved in the election campaign. Ronald Reagan has already denounced the administration's plans to "sacrifice" Taiwan, and Kissinger has promptly denied that there is any such intention.

At the same time, however, Secretary of Commerce Elliot Richardson has said that the United States would be willing to discuss arms sales to China—if the Peking government raised the subject. Reagan, in turn, signified his approval of such sales as a deterrent to Soviet "adventurism." Kissinger, on the other hand, is said to fear that any military links between the United States and China could so upset the Kremlin as to damage the prospects of détente.

High-Level Debate

Brown's article is a contribution to a high-level debate which the administration has tried hard to keep private. There is a similar debate within the CIA itself—not, indeed, about the policy the U.S. should follow, since the CIA is supposed to keep out of policy-making, but about the analysis which should be supplied to the policy-makers.

The overwhelming weight of opinion within the intelligence community—of which the CIA is only one segment—has long been on the side of those who believed that there was no serious possibility of a Sino-Soviet reconciliation. It therefore followed that there was no pressing need to mollify Peking either by ditching Taiwan or by offering arms to China. But a small minority of analysts, made up of seven men who were listed as "dissidents" in a State Department memorandum last year, believed otherwise.

Their dissent was based largely on the argument that foreign policy issues, including the relationship both with Russia and America, played a major role in the convulsions which have repeatedly overtaken the Peking leadership. The Peking struggle, on these grounds, they believe, began before the fall of Lin Biao as Mao's successor-designate in 1971, and has continued after the fall of Teng Hsiao-ping, the successor-designate of Premier Chou En-lai, at the beginning of this year. The article in Foreign Policy is essentially an examination of the Lin Biao affair and of the lessons which we can derive from it now.

A Premise

Brown says that it has been a premise of U.S. policy since 1949 that relations between Peking and Moscow are likely to remain hostile, and then proceeds to question its validity. He argues that prolonged stagnation in Sino-U.S. relations could help to undermine the power of those Chinese leaders who are favorably disposed toward Washington, and strengthen the pro-Soviet elements in the leadership. Then, in the power struggle which follows the death of Mao, China might "seek a general accommodation with Moscow."

"Since these eventualities are clearly not in the best interest of the United States," Brown says, "I believe that Washington should consider recognizing Peking" before Mao's death. This, he argues, might influence the configuration of political power in China, and

the course of the post-Mao succession struggle.

He sees China's recent purchase of Rolls Royce fighter aircraft engines from Britain as a strong indication of the interest in Western military technology. He argues, by implication, in favor of similar U.S. sales, since these would lead to increased Sino-Soviet tension, "thus inhibiting any moves toward Sino-Soviet reconciliation."

The first serious proposal along these lines was made last fall in a Foreign Policy article by Michael Pillsbury, a Rand analyst who was strongly attacked by Washington officials for what they described as a wishful and irresponsible approach. But the very vehemence of their attack showed the importance of the issue they were trying to play down. Now comes the Brown article, hard on the heels of a full-scale CIA study entitled "Prospects for a Sino-Soviet Rapprochement After Mao," which clings to the established line.

The CIA's basic conclusions are that even if a desire to reduce differences should emerge among Chinese and Soviet leaders after Mao's death, Peking and Moscow

would each find that formidable obstacles, created by conflicting national interests, would circumscribe the concessions each could offer to the other. But the questions first raised by Pillsbury have had a considerable impact on Washington's policy-makers, if not on the analysts.

A memorandum recently sent to the China-watching section of the State Department's own intelligence organization listed a series of questions posed by Kissinger. "What should we be doing," it asked, "to deter a Chinese-Soviet rapprochement?"

"We doubt," said a response dated May 6, "that any faction (in Peking) would dare to undertake a major foreign policy re-orientation. . . . Rather than ask what we should do to deter a Sino-Soviet rapprochement, perhaps we should examine the basic assumptions." But even this, the memorandum suggested, should wait until later in the year, when the analysis might be found useful by a new administration. But what if Mao dies first? If Kissinger really wants to know what to do, he will have to read Brown's article.

Politics and Policy

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — President Ford and his principal aides are acting with increasing confidence that he can defeat former Gov. Ronald Reagan for the presidential nomination, and go on to win the election in November.

Though he still speaks like a man with the hiccups, and is running well behind former Gov. Carter in the latest Gallup Poll, Mr. Ford has recovered from his spring slump and is regaining the initiative in the debate over foreign affairs.

It is in this field that the President plans to use his office to demonstrate his ability to act on the world scene and at the same time to dramatize Mr. Carter's comparative inexperience in foreign affairs.

The President is now planning a seven-nation economic summit conference to be held in Puerto Rico at the end of June, just before the opening of the Democratic presidential nominating convention in New York.

Later in the year, probably in September, the President is hoping to arrange and participate in a major peace conference on the Middle East at Geneva, and while officials here insist that these plans have nothing to do with the presidential election, they will obviously put Mr. Ford on center stage at critical points in the race.

Certain Risks

Mr. Ford's diplomatic strategy, regardless of what political objectives he may have in mind, entails certain risks, particularly in the Middle East.

He has approved Syria's intervention in the Lebanese civil war, which troubles the Israeli government and many politically influential Jewish organizations in the United States.

Also, the President has approved U.S. statements at the United Nations criticizing Israel for establishing Jewish settlements in territories occupied by Israel after the 1967 Israeli-Arab war.

Ambassador William Scranton, speaking for the United States at the UN, called the Israeli settlements in Arab territory "an obstacle to the success of the negotiations for a just and final (Middle East) peace," and he added that Israel's annexation of East Jerusalem "cannot be considered other than interim and provisional."

Chaim Herzog, the Israeli ambassador to the UN, replied that "any attempt to point the finger at Israel's actions and to characterize them as obstacles to peace is nothing but a cynical falsification of history. . . . We reject it out of hand."

Accordingly, it may prove easier to call for a peace conference than to negotiate the terms of settlement, which have ended the principal protagonists and the big powers for over 28 years.

For to get a settlement without the participation of the Palestine Liberation Organization is likely to be even more difficult than persuading Israel to negotiate with official representatives of the PLO. Thus the President

could find himself deeply involved in a diplomatic struggle over the Middle East and also in a divisive political controversy over Israel in the middle of the election campaign. This would get him the headlines all right, but he might not like them.

Official Line

The official line here, however, is that the problems of the world will not adjust themselves to the convenience of U.S. politics, but will have to be dealt with, as in the case of the tragedy in Lebanon, before they get out of hand.

Secretary of State Kissinger is also said to favor making a major effort to convene a Geneva Middle East conference even if this coincides with the presidential campaign.

In his view, failure to get a settlement this year might mean a delay of at least another year, unless President Ford were elected in November, and Kissinger has always argued that the longer the delay, the greater the danger of another and more devastating Middle East war with longer range missiles on both sides.

Even so, it is hard to imagine a settlement of such intractable political and border problems in the Middle East to say nothing of the future of Jerusalem at a time of political uncertainty in the United States and political feuding in Israel and the Arab capitals.

Nobody can know before November who will be occupying the White House next year and whether the governments in power here and in Israel, Egypt, Saudi Arabia and elsewhere will support any plan that might be arranged, especially since it will have to be guaranteed by the major powers.

Besides, Mr. Carter's statements on the Middle East controversy are subject to various interpretations, and it may be necessary, after the two nominating conventions, to get the two nominees together on a common and bipartisan Middle East negotiating position.

This is what Roosevelt and Dewey did in 1944 in an effort to keep the formation of the United Nations from becoming a critical issue in the presidential campaign of that year. Some such arrangement may have to be negotiated between the candidates again this year, after the bitter debate over the Middle East this fall is not likely to improve the chances of peace either in the Middle East or in the United States.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

A Report for Our Times

By Jonathan Power

LONDON—There are moments in all our lives when so much is going on around us that sounds, sights and smells blur into a josty unknown. And that is just what is happening in one major arena of human activity at the moment.

For anyone who is trying to keep abreast of this debate on the new economic order, the prospective new deal between the old rich, the Europeans and North Americans, the new rich, OPEC, and the Third World must really be beginning to wonder just what are the issues, when are they going to be settled if settled at all, what progress has been made amidst all the platform rhetoric and obsequy of offstage grumbles.

The debate now before us has over a dozen titles: The World Bank, the IMF, GATT, Unctad, the ILO, the FAO, the World Food Council, the ECFT, the OECD, the Law of the Sea Conference, the UN special sessions, Habitat, and the Paris Conference on International Cooperation which could turn out to be the longest running road show of them all—and that is just to mention some of the more well-known ones.

Overlapping

Go to any of the numerous meetings of these organizations, all overlapping each other, all with hundreds of bureaucrats wringing out documents and resolutions, and you will find amid the hubbub some wise and well-informed experts. But, with very rare exceptions, working and thinking to a narrow brief. The IMF men are well informed on Special Drawing Rights, but oblivious to the debate on a 200-mile offshore fishing limit. And the experts meeting in Vancouver at Habitat to discuss the worldwide housing crisis have barely a sniff of what progress has been made on copper buffer stocks.

Yet the rhetoric goes on: "The gap between us and them is widening," "It's all promises and no delivery," "Why don't the poor do more to help themselves?"

In truth no one has a common target of an agreed measuring rod of achievement. All the more welcome, then, is a report published by the International Labor Organization, "Employment Growth and Basic Needs." For the document, the background text for the World Employment Conference, which begins on Friday in Geneva, is a first attempt to establish some basic criteria of "needs" so that at least we know what we are trying to achieve. It also has the useful added role of trying to separate out what the Third World should be doing for itself and what we in the wealthier part of the globe should be doing to help.

First the situation as it is. There are 700 million people (excluding the Communist developing countries) living in acute poverty, who by any standards can be called "destitute." At least 460 million are suffering from "a severe degree of malnutrition." And there are nearly 300 million unemployed or underemployed workers. The evidence also indicates that this situation might be actually worsening, particularly in Asia. Next, a concept of "basic needs":

- The essential consumption—food, shelter and clothing.
- The essential services—safe drinking water, sanitation, public transport, health and education.
- The essential politics—participation of people in decisions which affect them.
- And a job.

With the clarity that that exercise brings, it is then relatively easy to go on to the next stage and define what the Third World should be doing for itself:

- Change the technology—Too often the sophisticated urban-

oriented techniques and technical skills imported from abroad are unsuitable to the local realities where labor is abundant and traditional skills available and where the cities are already overblown. Instead they need an intermediate technology that can be integrated into village-level development.

- Redefine the market mechanism.—In too many poor countries exchange rates have been overvalued, with the result that exports are discouraged; interest rates have been kept low, thus furthering the bias toward capital-intensive methods of production; food prices artificially lowered to placate the urban consumer at the expense of incentives to the farmer.

- Reform education.—At present, school systems, run on the assumption that university is the goal, whereas the reality is that only a few will progress that far. So change the style to ensure that any educational program of any level or kind is complete of value in itself.

- Reform the health service.—Less investment in large hospitals full of up-to-date facilities for advanced surgery. Rather focus on prevention: vaccination against communicable diseases, family planning, safe water and sanitation, health and nutrition and first-aid education. And make more use of traditional healers and birth attendants, giving them added training in regional and community health centers.

- Cut back population growth.—In the long run, economic and social development will be the best contraceptive, for once people feel a sense of security that their offspring will live, they have less children. Nevertheless, additional family planning programs are needed to intensify the process.

- Redistribute the land.—Large holdings are more often than not under-utilized. Agrarian reform is a necessary precondition for increased food production since small farmers utilize land more effectively than large farmers. However, in some countries there are too many people, even with land reform, to give every family a farm large enough to be an adequate standard of living.

- Quite apart from political considerations, it may be necessary in some cases to organize some form of communal land use.
- Redistribute political power.—For all these kinds of reforms to come about, it is necessary to give the poverty groups a political weight which is commensurate with their number.

When it comes to the dividing question on how and in what way the rich countries should help the poor, the report has some of its momentum. It does not sustain the grand sweep that it has in its earlier sections and so we are still left without a clear balance sheet of what the rich have done or might do to help the poor. That said, it makes a useful attempt to draw attention to the much neglected subject of a new international division of labor.

Why should the West continue protecting old-fashioned labor-intensive industries which could be run more effectively by the Third World—shoemaking, clothing, leather work, electrical machinery and basic metal manufacture? If we no longer insure these anachronistic industries behind tariff walls we would hurt only 20 per cent of our workers. Instead, the report says, not too long run the trade war made possible by the Third World having something to barter would probably increase the West's own overall employment level.

What is remarkable about this ILO study is that it shows how much could be done for so many for so little. A report for our times.

Letters

U.S. Voters Abroad

Yes, Mr. Francis Feil (Letters, May 19), there is something we U.S. citizens abroad can do and there is something we have done already; as you perhaps know, concerned Americans formed the bipartisan Committee, which after years of negotiations and lobbying obtained at least the right to vote.

Now we must use our votes. And for this purpose we organized the Americans Abroad First World Convention in Vienna, Aug. 8 to 12.

Special package group charter tours will be available at attractive prices, so that we can be there in large numbers. We hope, Mr. Feil, you will be there, too. ANTHONY VAN ZWAREN, Brussels.

Old Habits

I really don't understand American politicians. They say they would like to see a democratic system in Spain and they give their support to the present Spanish government, where there are several ministers, including the prime minister, from the old dictatorial Franco regime that they were tried to keep power away from the Spaniards.

Judges don't usually ask suspects to fix their own punishment. Don't ask dictatorial people to prepare a democratic system, otherwise don't be surprised with the results.

ANTONIO MADRID VICENTE, Madrid.

IS ation Army Haven From angers of the Big City'

By Susan Heller Anderson

June 2 (EIT)—Smell-
ing of latrines mask-
ing the Salvation Army's
"the well-being and
young women" cele-
brating its 50th anniversary here
to Raymond Del-
of the organization
in a speech opening
the festivities. The
founded the match-
en from the dangers
city."
head was the Salva-
Army's insignia, a fierce
with two swords sur-
y a cross in the cen-
tered with the motto,
"Be ye clean."
all the Salvationists,
idents and staff for
an atmosphere of faith
and love." Mr. Del-
that many of them
were a "decisive rel-
iance" at the palace,
strate the host's in-
role, several black
one white one were
in their colorful native
rough discreetly silent
palace's Salvationist
which are not com-
foreign women seem-
amazed by the deci-
siveness. But Nicole
Poluphonous Mauritian,
at she met Christ at
here to do certain
didn't succeed," she
"But I'm not worried,
plan." If this plan
coming a soldier in
in Army, she believes
ill send someone to
"I don't make deci-
sions."
Rules
room hostel, which
men to live for about
a month in high-
is occupied primarily
office employees and
kers in single rooms,
permitted on the
and there is a public
But men are for-
he rooms and curfew
weekdays and 1:30
ids. The women say
ay out overnight.
e 45 nationalities cur-
sidence, women from



Capt. Jean Kuhn (at mike) and other members of the Paris branch of the Salvation Army at a gathering.

Supper one night in January
was soup and bread, donated by
local restaurants and bakeries.
An evangelist calls regularly. The
host smells of urine and is fea-
tured with cherry signs pro-
claiming, "Jesus returns soon, are
you ready?"
"When I first saw Salvationists
with their trumpets in the streets,
I thought 'Who are those weird-
os?' the supervisor smiled.
"Now, I'm one of them." He is
not exactly in agreement with
the Army's policies in some of
their other establishments. "There
people must pay and when they
can't, they're kicked out," he said.
"That's not my concept of Chris-
tianity."
Men are permitted to remain
on the peniche for a maximum
of seven nights, but the super-
visor admits he will not put any-
one out. "These men are the
marginals in life."
Now recycled to a home for
young men, he admits that soli-
tary life among males has its

inconveniences. "You have to
get your own problems together
before becoming a Salvationist,"
he maintained. "I have other
resources, mainly my religion,
when I'm depressed."
After pretzels and lemonade
were served by the costumed
women, the 50th anniversary
ceremonies at the palace ended
with a tour of the premises.

Panels on the doors of each room
identify the donor or quote the
Bible. The halls are endless,
anonymous and spotless, but the
newly redecorated chambers are
cheery.
Downstairs, the mostly young
people were queuing for lunch.
Since the palace is open to wom-
en from ages 18 to 35, a lady in
her 70s, with blond wig, red lips

and poison-green eye shadow,
stood out. Simone Cassgrain, a
classical pianist who studied with
Cortot, has lived in the hostel
for a month. "I have a Russian
friend who toured the world liv-
ing in Salvation Army women's
hostels," she confided. "At least
the girls here are well-bred."
"These days, life in Paris is
totally without moral guarantees."

OPERA 'Falstaff' Proves Sturdy In Glyndebourne Production

By Henry Pleasants

GLYNDEBOURNE, England.
June 2 (EIT)—If there was
something extraordinarily festive
about the opening of the Glynde-
bourne Opera Festival here last
night with Verdi's "Falstaff," it was
due in part to the wonderfully
integrated work of an extraor-
dinary strong cast, partly to
the character of Jean-Pierre
Ponnelle's new production.
As usual with a Ponnelle pro-
duction, also designed by him,
there was a wealth of new ideas
—some good, some not so good,
some distressing—and enormous,
almost unrelenting activity. Never
content to leave well enough
alone, or to pass up a chance to
underline the obvious, he is well
served in this undertaking by an
opera sturdy enough to absorb
a lot of action—some might say
a lot of punishment—and by a
cast, including the chorus at the
end, who brought to all the pro-
ceedings an infectious gaiety
largely responsible for the festive
atmosphere.

One of Ponnelle's best and
most ingenious ideas is to deco-
rate the stage apron with reeds
at the beginning of Act III, and
have Falstaff scramble up from
the orchestra pit as if just
emerging from his dunking in
the Thames. It rather backfired
last night by provoking spontane-
ous and prolonged applause that
obscured the important and
delightful orchestral prelude.
Those who had seen Ponnelle's
recent TV production of Orff's
"Carmina Burana" could easily
predict that Herne's oak in Wind-
sor Forest would prove to be
densely populated.

But it was the cast that made
the evening, sometimes thanks
to, sometimes in spite of, Pon-
nelle's direction. Donald Gramm's
Falstaff was glorious and intel-
ligently sung, and memorably
successful as a characterization
in its observance of the line
separating tragicomedy and bui-
foiery. Another American,
Richard Stilwell, gave a splen-
did account of Ford's vocally and
dramatically strenuous mono-
logue.
All the "Merry Wives" and
Nanetta, too—Nucci Condo. Kay
Griffel, Reni Penkova and El-
izabeth Gale—were just right.
Max-René Cossetti was a sweetly
voiced Fenton, and character
bits were superbly handled by
Bernard Dickerson and Ugo
Trama (Bardolph and Pistol)
and John Fryatt (Dr. Caius).
"Falstaff" is rather heavily
scored for the little Glyndebourne
theater, but with few explosive
exceptions the London Philhar-
monic Orchestra under John
Pritchard (in his 35th year at
Glyndebourne) rendered exem-
plary support both to the singers
and to Verdi.

The festival continues through
Aug. 8 with a new production of
"Pelléas et Mélisande" and re-
vivals of "The Marriage of Fi-
garo," "Capriccio" and "Cosi Fan
Tutte."

Bolshoi Honored

MOSCOW, June 2 (AP).—
The Bolshoi Theater has received
the Order of Lenin, the
top Soviet honor usually reserved
for heroes of Communism.

Dab and a Multitude of Fins

as which I am unable
to do, the word "dab"
is a special and
arm which harm-
regretted and recent-
ual quiet still exten-
sively was it neces-
a hurry
nely word, a friendly
ly-sized word, capable
the image of a small
ly barefooted, alone
d setting of sun and
into the water from
a wooden wharf a
ch he may or may
n't much matter
eventually the two
sionally named fish
adest have been dab-
myself in this fash-
years ago, from the
pier in Wareham,
n projected into the
point where Ware-
flows into Buzzard's
so, I did not know
tever fish they may
ve called them floun-
rd which covers a
fins.

name or not, dab
today in commercial
ut by the time they
arket they are prob-
flounders too, unless
rising merchant has
passing them off for
is difficult if the
at all knowledgeable,
is one of the few
has managed to rise
distinguished category
recognizable person-
own, along with the
halibut and perhaps
Otherwise flatfish are
ght to Name
from easy to isolate
their fellow flatfish
ine which ones are
the name and which
popular usage is ec-
chologists have
er-salious in classifi-
ish, perhaps because
en are relatively un-
they often make
ating, and as game
bodies to be haul-
e water with as much
lk sofa cushion. One
y rule arbitrarily that
if the genus *Limanda*
ers are imposters, but
re should pay some
what are called dabs
le who fish for them,
of them fall into the
ical classification or
ayman has as much
ame a fish as the
and usually the lay-
first.
Limanda is the com-
an Atlantic flatfish,
about a foot in length,
ound on sandy shores
nglish Channel to the
e estuary of Bordeaux.
ed and of agreeable
acks nevertheless the
sole. A lean fish,
quires some cooking
it is fried or boiled.
ish called *limande* in
d *limanda* in Italian,
ch may have come from
it has on its upper
so rough that rubbing
over it feels like rub-

Waverley Root

ing it against a file. This der-
ivation is usually suggested with
a question mark in dictionaries,
but it seems to be confirmed by
the fact that a related rough-
skinned fish, the corbette in
French, shares this name with a
type of small file.

Both French and Italian have
the same popular saying for a
woman whom nature has short-
changed on feminine curves—"flat
as a dab." French also has the
phrase, *faire la limande* (imitate
the dab) for the act of flattening
oneself out on the ground, which
has given rise to the figurative
meaning "to be obsequious."

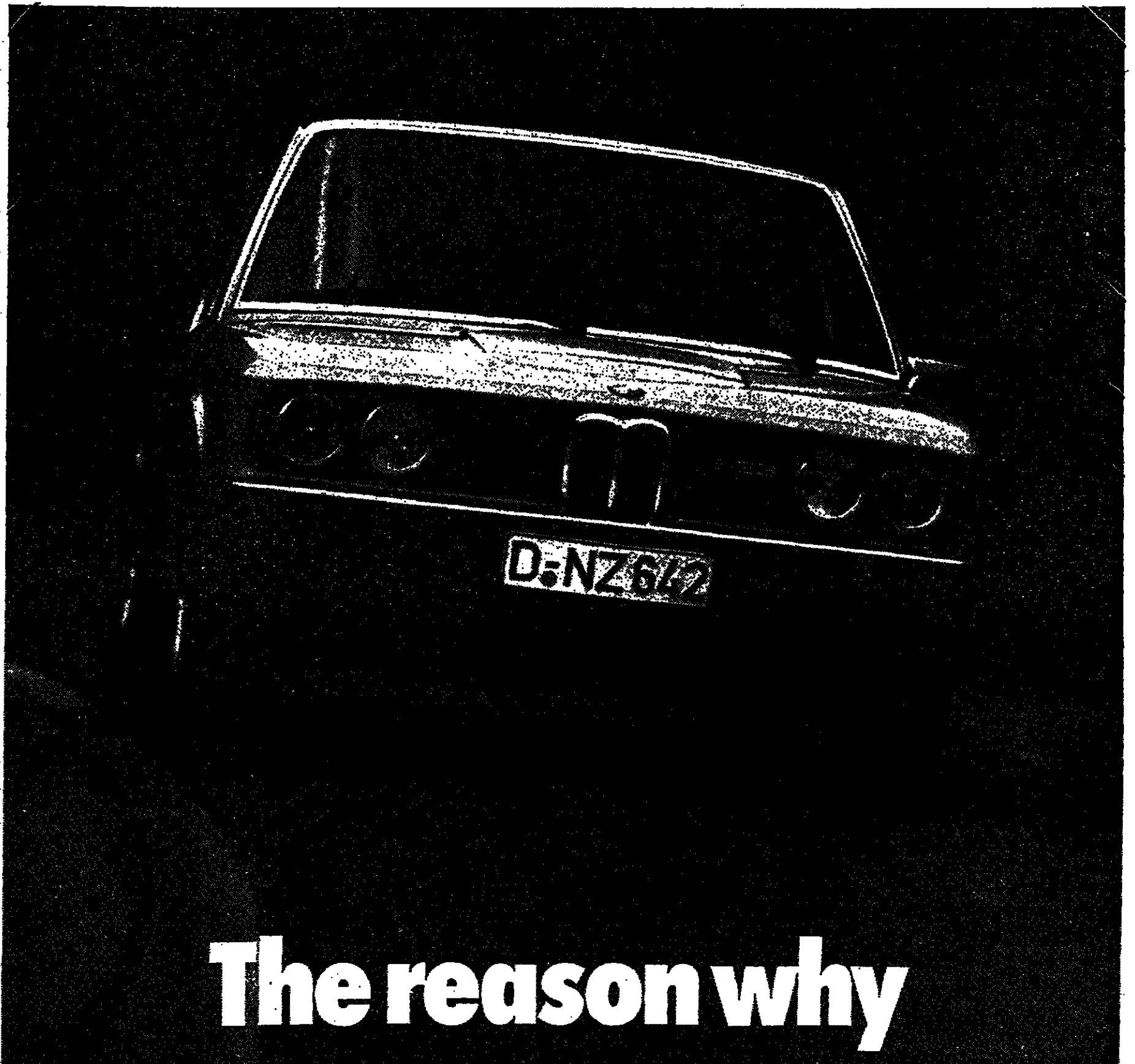
On the American side of the
ocean, the dab found off the
sandy beaches of Canada and the
northern part of the United
States is *Limanda ferruginea*,
called more completely the sand
dab or the rusty dab, and some-
times (perhaps we are dealing
here with a special variety) the
yellowtail dab or yellowtail floun-
der, because, not to keep anything
from you, of the color of its tail.
This fish seems to be identical
with the one also called the right-
eyed flounder.
We may suppose that Eastern-
ers arriving in California carried
the name of the dab with them
and bestowed it on a similar fish,
not knowing (and not caring)
that it was not of the *Limanda*
genus. The Californian sand dab
is in many opinions the most
delicious flatfish of the region,
despite the presence there of some
fish called soles, which, however,
are not genuine soles. I have
been unable to pin the Pacific
sand dab down to a species name
(possibly there are several spec-
ies), but it, or they, belongs, or
belong, to the genus *Citharus*
of the family Bothidae.
This would seem to relate the
sand dab to one or another or
perhaps both of two Mediter-
ranean fish classified by the
French as *fausses limandes*, false
dabs. One is *Citharus linguatula*,
which is only indifferent eating,
and the other is *Bothus poites*,
not very good either; however, it
does get to the table from time
to time in the Mediterranean and
on the coast of West Africa. The
latter is indeed called a dab in
English-speaking territory in
Africa and also the wide-eyed
flounder, which refers to the
curious aspect of this fish. One
of its eyes seems to have gotten
lost in the process of circling the
head to get on the same (top)
side as the other, a process which
occurs in all flatfish as they
evolve from larvae to maturity,
so that while the left eye is in
the head, the right eye is found
unexpectedly cuddled below the
dorsal fin. This fish also carries
a curious marking on its body,
a large black round ring-shaped
circle with a smaller solid circle
beside it, as though one had been
stamped out of the center of the
other. Also called a dab by
English-speakers in Ghana and
equatorial Africa is *Syngnathus*
micrurus.

Two dabs arrive disconcerting-
ly on the scene via Joan M. Jung-
fleisch's "For Innocents Abroad,"
a small book with large merits,
not the least of which is the
identification of foods by their
scientific names, often a means
for clearing up confusion. How-
ever, no one is immune from
lapses, and Mrs. Jungfleisch seems
to have suffered from a couple,
exceptionally, in the case of the
dab. She lists an American
Atlantic flatfish called the dab
or sea dab which she identifies
as *Hippoglossoides platessoides*,
an impossible combination; the
double-barreled scientific names
give, of course, the genus follow-
ed by the species, but neither of
these words can be either a genus
or a species name: the suffix
-oides indicates a division larger
than either.

At a guess, this might be a
misnamed halibut, of which the
genus is *Hippoglossus*. She also
ascribes to the Pacific Coast a
dab referred to as *Pleuronectes*
limande (sic) *limande*, which
seems to endow a single fish
with two genera. If she means
Limanda limanda, which we may
make hold to call the prototype
of the dab, it would seem that
she has it on the wrong coast.
She equates it with *Khesche* in
German, about whose exact mean-
ing I can express no opinion, and
in French with *limande*, dab, but
also with *cardine*, which is
Zeugopterus megastoma, more
commonly referred to by French
fishermen as the *salope*, which
means "salt," or as the *limande*
salope, "dirty dab," say, meaning
the fish they don't want to catch
when they are really after the
more desirable *limande*. The *car-
dine* is over-supplied with bones
and is not tasty enough for that
disadvantage to be overlooked. Fi-
nally, with *Pleuronectes*, Mrs.
Jungfleisch has plunged us into
another kettle of fish.

Pleuronectes platessa is the
plaice, which need not concern
us here. (The French corbette,
mentioned above, is a plaice too.)
Pleuronectes microcephalus, found
on the Pacific Coast of the Uni-
ted States, is there called a lemon
sole, but is not the same fish
given this name either in Europe
or on the East Coast of the Uni-
ted States. The European lemon
sole is called the *limande-sole* in
French because it is shaped more
like a *limande* than a sole, but,
though it is sometimes called the
lemon dab in English, it is not a
limande or dab, but a genuine
sole, *Solea lascaris*; so, though
this is less well established, is,
apparently, the *limande-sole*, other-
wise called *mère de sole*, mother
of sole, although it has its eyes
on the left side, whereas properly
behaved soles wear them on the
right.

Although it is justifiable to
translate *fausse limande* by false
dab, so far as I know no other
fausses limandes are called dabs
by speakers of English, possibly
because they aren't worth talking
about. "The tribes of *fausses*
limandes," Alan Davidson wrote,
"do not have the necessary qual-
ities for exciting gourmets."
(c) 1976 Waverley Root



The reason why

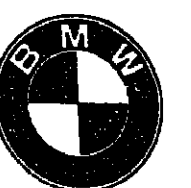
BMW Cars combine a high-quality engine and chassis
with superb standards of roadability and safety. So clearly,
they don't come cheap.

Yet BMW's concept of what a car should be is undeni-
ably successful — and it's not through lack of competition from
other car manufacturers. It's because many car buyers are
not prepared to accept just any car that's claimed to be top-
notch. Even though its price may appear attractive.

For discriminating motorists, what's unattractive about
cheap cars isn't so much that they reflect their cost — but that
on the road, they constantly remind the driver what he's left
with. And what he isn't.

BMW cars

The BMW range of fine automobiles: the ultimate in performance, comfort and safety.
Designed for the man who appreciates the excitement of driving.



BMW — Sheer driving pleasure

NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) June 2

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[illegible]

Eurocurrency

High Low Last Chg's					Closing Prices June 2 1976					High Low Last Chg's					Interest Rates				
4541 Abby	Gies	54 1/2	57 1/2	49 1/2 +	200	Rad Ind A	55 1/2	55 1/2	51 1/2 -	2555 Sherwin	A	56 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2 -	German Swiss				
4194 Albitol		111 1/4	111 1/4	111 1/4 -	200	Rad Ind C	55 1/2	55 1/2	51 1/2 -	1040 Siebens	A	51 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2 -	Dollar				
2186 Acklands		131 1/4	131 1/4	131 1/4 -	200	Fransma	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2 -	160 Sarno	B	50 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2 -	17 D.				
1202 Andco		41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2 +25	200	100 Foster	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2 -	2000 201	201	201	201	201 +	10 1/2				
435 Astra Ind	A	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2 -	200	1000 Frost	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2 -	1000 Tailcor	C	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2 -	3 M.				
6674 Atlas Gas	A	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2 -	200	4800 Gnt Matic	121	121	121 +	2410 Sourin	A	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2 -	3 M.				
5570 Avco		12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2 -	200	1000 Gnt Matic	121	121	121 +	2410 Sourin	A	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2 -	3 M.				
2570 Avimex		6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2 -	200	1000 Gnt Matic	121	121	121 +	2410 Sourin	A	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2 -	3 M.				
4541 Bally		12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2 -	200	1000 Gnt Matic	121	121	121 +	2410 Sourin	A	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2 -	3 M.				
4300 BP Con		10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2 +	200	1000 Gnt Matic	121	121	121 +	2410 Sourin	A	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2 -	3 M.				
300 Bantler		5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2 -	200	1000 Gnt Matic	121	121	121 +	2410 Sourin	A	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2 -	3 M.				
15540 Bantler C	S	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2 -	200	1000 Gnt Matic	121	121	121 +	2410 Sourin	A	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2 -	3 M.				
50 Beta B		5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2 -	200	1000 Gnt Matic	121	121	121 +	2410 Sourin	A	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2 -	3 M.				
2233 Bell Bro		5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2 -	200	1000 Gnt Matic	121	121	121 +	2410 Sourin	A	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2 -	3 M.				
1000 Bell Bro		5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2 -	200	1000 Gnt Matic	121	121	121 +	2410 Sourin	A	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2 -	3 M.				
2500 Black Bros		405	405	405 +	200	1000 Gnt Matic	121	121	121 +	2410 Sourin	A	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2 -	3 M.				
1100 Bovis		345	345	345 +	200	1000 Gnt Matic	121	121	121 +	2410 Sourin	A	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2 -	3 M.				
500 Brahma		5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2 -	200	1000				2410 Sourin	A	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2 -	3 M.				
500 Brahma		5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2 -	200	1000				2410 Sourin	A	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2 -	3 M.				
950 Brahma		5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2 -	200	1000				2410 Sourin	A	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2 -	3 M.				
600 Bridger		5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2 -	200	1000				2410 Sourin	A	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2 -	3 M.				
1000 Bull		5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2 -	200	1000				2410 Sourin	A	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2 -	3 M.				
1890 BC Phone		12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2 -	200	1000				2410 Sourin	A	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2 -	3 M.				
4541 Bantler		5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2 -	200	1000				2410 Sourin	A	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2 -	3 M.				
4541 Bantler		5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2 -	200	1000				2410 Sourin	A	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2 -	3 M.				
4541 Bantler		5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2 -	200	1000				2410 Sourin	A	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2 -	3 M.				
4541 Bantler		5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2 -	200	1000				2410 Sourin	A	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2 -	3 M.				
4541 Bantler		5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2 -	200	1000				2410 Sourin	A	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2 -	3 M.				
4541 Bantler		5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2 -	200	1000				2410 Sourin	A	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2 -	3 M.				
4541 Bantler		5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2 -	200	1000				2410 Sourin	A	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2 -	3 M.				
4541 Bantler		5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2 -	200	1000				2410 Sourin	A	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2 -	3 M.				
4541 Bantler		5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2 -	200	1000				2410 Sourin	A	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2 -	3 M.				
4541 Bantler		5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2 -	200	1000				2410 Sourin	A	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2 -	3 M.				
4541 Bantler		5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2 -	200	1000				2410 Sourin	A	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2 -	3 M.				
4541 Bantler		5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2 -	200	1000				2410 Sourin	A	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2 -	3 M.				
4541 Bantler		5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2 -	200	1000				2410 Sourin	A	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2 -	3 M.				
4541 Bantler		5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2 -	200	1000				2410 Sourin	A	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2 -	3 M.				
4541 Bantler		5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2 -	200	1000				2410 Sourin	A	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2 -	3 M.				
4541 Bantler		5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2 -	200	1000				2410 Sourin	A	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2 -	3 M.				
4541 Bantler		5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2 -	200	1000				2410 Sourin	A	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2 -	3 M.				
4541 Bantler		5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2 -	200	1000				2410 Sourin	A	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2 -	3 M.				
4541 Bantler		5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2 -	200	1000				2410 Sourin	A	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2 -	3 M.				
4541 Bantler		5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2 -	200	1000				2410 Sourin	A	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2 -	3 M.				
4541 Bantler		5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2 -	200	1000				2410 Sourin	A	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2 -	3 M.				
4541 Bantler		5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2 -	200	1000				2410 Sourin	A	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2 -	3 M.				
4541 Bantler		5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2 -	200	1000				2410 Sourin	A	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2 -	3 M.				
4541 Bantler		5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2 -	200	1000				2410 Sourin	A	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2 -	3 M.				
4541 Bantler		5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2 -	200	1000				2410 Sourin	A	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2 -	3 M.				
4541 Bantler		5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2 -	200	1000				2410 Sourin	A	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2 -	3 M.				
4541 Bantler		5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2 -	200	1000				2410 Sourin	A	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2 -	3 M.				
4541 Bantler		5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2 -	200	1000				2410 Sourin	A	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2 -	3 M.				
4541 Bantler		5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2 -	200	1000				2410 Sourin	A	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2 -	3 M.				
4541 Bantler		5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2 -	200	1000				2410 Sourin	A	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2 -	3 M.				
4541 Bantler		5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2 -	200	1000				2410 Sourin	A	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2 -	3 M.				
4541 Bantler		5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2 -	200	1000				2410 Sourin	A	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2 -	3 M.				
4541 Bantler		5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2 -	200	1000				2410 Sourin	A	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2 -	3 M.				
4541 Bantler		5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2 -	200	1000				2410 Sourin	A	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2 -	3 M.				

BANCO URQUIJO

ANNUAL SHAREHOLDERS' MEETING

We are confident in Spain's future and look forward to continuing our vital role in its development

Juan Luis Sánchez-Blanco

We recognise that the interest of private enterprise is bound to the general interest of the nation and, as such, is a major part of our managerial responsibility.

Jaime Corrales Urquiza

INDUSTRIAL FINANCE AND DEVELOPMENT:

AND DEVELOPMENT: Medium-sized industries represent over 50% of our total equity portfolio, and we continue to attach great importance in our investment strategy to meeting their financial needs.

Our main objective is to help develop our corporate customers competitively on an international scale in order to ensure a high and stable level of employment at home.

INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS:

20% of our total direct banking activities are international in character.

With the opening of Urquijo Canada, Inc., we now have 4 international offices operating in the world's leading financial centers.

We have managed 18 international syndicated loans for 440 million dollars, and we have participated in 82 new issues.

RESULTS:

The growth of a bank should not be analysed strictly in terms of its quantitative growth, but should also be viewed in terms of its contribution to net earnings. 1975 saw a 25% gain in our Balance Sheet total and registered an increase in our profit margin.

HIGHLIGHTS (expressed in millions of dollars)

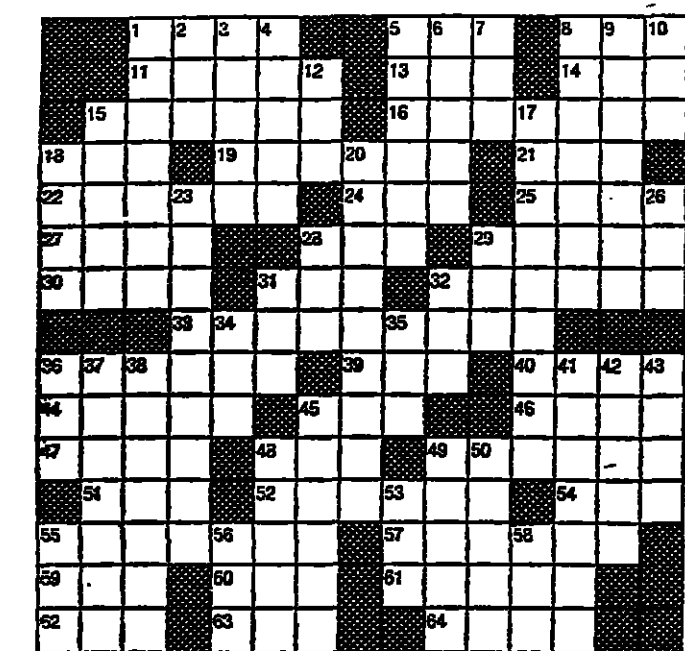
	1974	1975
Net Earnings	29.50	46.23
Capital and Reserves	277.73	317.52
Total Deposits	1,024.77	1,169.98
Loans and Advances	1,244.06	1,523.78
Investment Portfolio	213.53	258.92
Balance Sheet Total	2,411.75	2,671.88

1976 FIRST QUARTER SUMMARY

- Further gains in the Bank's growth and development.
- A First Quarter increase of 21% in total Deposits and a 27% improvement in our Balance versus the same period last year.

**CAPITAL INCREASE ANNOUNCED
AT THE SHAREHOLDERS' MEETING**
20% Stock Dividend

<u>ACROSS</u>		eyes, e.g.	12 Word with centric
1 Sun and out	45 Heel		15 Slow down
5 Bare peak	46 Homey		17 Football-scoring accessory
8 Rubber-stamp accessory	47 — one's prime		18 Play's friend
11 Commoner, in "1984"	49 Japanese cherry tree		20 V.I.P.
13 Exclamation	51 Compass point		23 "What can — be?"
14 — Miss of Dixie	52 Basis of McCormick fortune		26 Direction: Abbr.
15 V.I.P.	53 Young one		28 Inquire
16 Fuel for Miss Nightingale	55 Moved		29 Champagne quality
18 Scottish alder	57 Band and grand sword		31 Rickenbacker, e.g.
19 Ham actor	58 Civil War figure		32 Drill-sergeant's word
21 Football player: Abbr.	60 "Where —?"		34 Hesitant sounds
22 Mickey	62 Want —		35 Word with way or shipman
24 — and only	63 Kind of hole or belly		36 Queen's nemesis
25 French revolver's shout	64 Old —, Conn.		37 Like unfair writings
27 Word of approval	<u>DOWN</u>		38 Words for a V.I.P.
28 Disposed	1 Fishing lure		41 Words of possibility
29 Strikebreakers	2 Work unit		42 Pound et al.
30 Withered	3 Throw in the —		43 Pair
31 Fire retarder: Abbr.	4 Fifth		45 Item in the black
32 Barnyard sound	5 Certain scout's quest		48 Desert: Prefix
33 V.I.P.	6 Midwest airport		49 Of a bristle
34 "That's" — (too bad)	7 L.A. player		50 Salentino locale
35 Tuck's partner	8 I. P.		53 Location: Abbr.
40 Chilled	9 His code word was "Sesame"		55 Spanish Mrs.
44 Half-closed	10 State: Abbr.		56 Spook signal
			58 — de plume



	° F		° F				
ALGARVE	29	Cloudy	MADRID	32	80	Cloudy	
AMSTERDAM	11	32	Cloudy	MILAN	27	81	Clear
ANVERS	24	35	Unavailable	MONTREAL	18	61	Clear
BARCELONA	24	35	Unavailable	MOSCOW	20	68	Cloudy
BELFAST	—	—	Unavailable	MUNICH	12	54	Showers
BELGRADE	19	66	Cloudy	NEW YORK	11	55	Cloudy
BERLIN	19	66	Cloudy	OSLO	19	68	Cloudy
BIRMINGHAM	13	54	Overcast	OSLO	13	53	Showers
BOMBAY	12	39	Rain	PARIS	15	59	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	19	66	Cloudy	PRAGUE	19	68	Showers
CASABLANCA	24	35	Clear	ROME	19	68	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	13	55	Cloudy	SOFIA	15	29	Rain
OST DE DEL	21	34	Cloudy	STOCKHOLM	15	59	Cloudy
DUBLIN	13	57	Cloudy	TOKYO	19	68	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	13	54	Cloudy	TEL AVIV	27	81	Clear
FLORENCE	20	68	Overcast	TUNIS	30	88	Clear
HANKOW	19	66	Overcast	VENICE	15	59	Overcast
GENEVA	16	61	Cloudy	WARSAW	12	55	Cloudy
HELSINKI	10	39	Overcast	WASHINGTON	19	66	Cloudy
HONGKONG	24	35	Unavailable	ZURICH	13	55	Cloudy
ISLA PALMAS	29	29	Cloudy				
LISBON	24	35	Cloudy				
LONDON	13	55	Cloudy				
LOS ANGELES	18	64	Cloudy				

(Yesterday's readings at 1200 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

[illegible]

Anna Kisselgoff is a critic for The New York

East and West were vulnerable. The bidding:				If East cashes his spade that is the last trick!	
South	West	North	East		
1 ♠	Pass	1 ♠	Pass	defense. If he cashes an	
2 ♠	Pass	2 N.T.	Pass	spade, South wins in the	
3 ♠	Pass	3 ♠	Pass	and plays the club jack	
4 ♠	Dbl.	Pass	Pass	carding his remaining	
Pass				West can win, but must	
				club trick or lead from	
				moored mine.	
West led the club four.					

